United Nations A/70/348/Add.2

General Assembly

Distr.: General
28 August 2015

Original: English

Seventieth session
Item 134 of the provisional agenda*
Proposed programme budget for the biennium 2016-2017

Estimates in respect of special political missions, good offices and other political initiatives authorized by the General Assembly and/or the Security Council

Thematic cluster II: sanctions monitoring teams, groups and panels

Report of the Secretary-General

Summary

The present report contains the proposed resource requirements for 2016 for 14 special political missions created by decisions of the Security Council and grouped under the thematic cluster of sanctions monitoring teams, groups and panels.

The estimated requirements for 2016 for special political missions grouped under this cluster amount to $34,536,900 (net of staff assessment).

* A/70/150.

15-14645 (E) 180915

Please recycle

Contents

		Page
I.	Financial overview	3
II.	Special political missions	4
	A. Monitoring Group on Somalia and Eritrea	4
	B. Panel of Experts on Liberia	10
	C. Group of Experts on Côte d'Ivoire	14
	D. Group of Experts on the Democratic Republic of the Congo	20
	E. Panel of Experts on the Sudan	26
	F. Panel of Experts on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea	31
	G. Panel of Experts on the Islamic Republic of Iran	38
	H. Panel of Experts on Libya	45
	I. Panel of Experts on the Central African Republic	51
	J. Panel of Experts on Yemen	56
	K. Panel of Experts on South Sudan	62
	L. Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team established pursuant to Security Council resolution 1526 (2004) and the Office of the Ombudsperson established pursuant to Security Council resolution 1904 (2009)	68
	M. Support to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004) on the non-proliferation of all weapons of mass destruction	77
	N. Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate	85

I. Financial overview

1. The proposed resources for 2016 for special political missions grouped under this cluster amount to $34,536,900 (net of staff assessment). Table 1 allows for a comparison between proposed resources for 2016 and requirements for 2015 as approved by the General Assembly in resolutions 69/262 and 69/274 B and contained in the relevant reports of the Secretary-General (A/69/363/Add.2 and Add.8).

Table 1
Resource requirements
(Thousands of United States dollars)

	2014-2015			*Requirements for 2016*			
Category	*Appropriation* (1)	*Estimated expenditure* (2)	*Variance* (3)=(1)-(2)	*Total* (4)	*Non-recurrent* (5)	*Total requirements for 2015* (6)	*Variance, 2015-2016* (7)=(4)-(6)
Monitoring Group on Somalia and Eritrea	4 871.9	4 360.6	511.3	2 265.7	–	2 406.6	(140.9)
Panel of Experts on Liberia	634.9	565.2	69.7	291.6	–	314.0	(22.4)
Group of Experts on Côte d'Ivoire	2 487.4	2 337.0	150.4	1 154.8	–	1 282.5	(127.7)
Group of Experts on the Democratic Republic of the Congo	2 699.6	2 510.7	188.9	1 270.2	–	1 364.7	(94.5)
Panel of Experts on the Sudan	2 779.1	2 326.9	452.2	1 080.1	–	1 468.1	(388.0)
Panel of Experts on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea	5 433.8	4 824.3	609.5	2 599.7	–	2 729.6	(129.9)
Panel of Experts on the Islamic Republic of Iran	5 747.9	5 643.4	104.5	2 609.8	–	2 782.2	(172.4)
Panel of Experts on Libya	3 096.1	2 655.8	440.3	1 359.9	–	1 593.2	(233.3)
Panel of Experts on the Central African Republic	2 742.3	2 180.6	561.7	1 172.0	–	1 519.6	(347.6)
Panel of Experts on Yemen	4 863.3	3 871.1	992.2	3 017.3	250.0	2 609.3	408.0
Panel of Experts on South Sudan	947.5	891.3	56.2	1 428.4	–	947.5	480.9
Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team established pursuant to Security Council resolution 1526 (2004) and the Office of the Ombudsperson established pursuant to Security Council resolution 1904 (2009)	9 000.1	8 663.2	336.9	4 420.6	–	4 496.1	(75.5)
Support to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004) on the non-proliferation of all weapons of mass destruction	6 200.7	6 372.6	(171.9)	3 143.1	6.0	3 102.0	41.1
Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate	20 254.3	19 327.8	926.5	8 723.7	–	9 322.0	(598.3)
Total	**71 758.9**	**66 530.5**	**5 228.4**	**34 536.9**	**256.0**	**35 937.4**	**(1 400.5)**

II. Special political missions

A. Monitoring Group on Somalia and Eritrea

($2,265,700)

Background, mandate and objective

2. The mandate of the Monitoring Group on Somalia and Eritrea was last extended by the Security Council in its resolution 2182 (2014) for a period of 13 months, until 30 November 2015.

3. The Monitoring Group, which is based in Nairobi, comprises a Coordinator, who is also the maritime and transport expert, and seven experts in the fields of arms, armed groups, transport, humanitarian affairs, finance and regional expertise. On Somalia, the Group is mandated to monitor compliance with an arms embargo regime, a ban on the export and import of charcoal from Somalia, a travel ban and an assets freeze. On Eritrea, the Group is mandated to monitor compliance with a two-way arms embargo, a travel ban and an assets freeze. The Group reports to the Security Council through its Committee pursuant to resolutions 751 (1992) and 1907 (2009) concerning Somalia and Eritrea. The Group is also mandated to provide the Committee with statements of case for individuals and entities that meet the criteria for listing for targeted measures delineated by the Council under both sanctions regimes. Furthermore, the Group is required to provide the Committee with written monthly updates on its work, a midterm briefing and two final reports on Somalia and Eritrea.

4. On 24 October 2014, the Security Council adopted resolution 2182 (2014), by which it extended the partial lifting of the arms embargo on Somalia until 30 October 2015, in order to support the development of the security institutions of the Federal Government of Somalia.

Cooperation with other entities

5. In carrying out its mandate, the Monitoring Group on Somalia and Eritrea cooperates with other sanctions teams, groups and panels established by the Security Council as mandated and appropriate. It continues to provide assistance to the Federal Government of Somalia and continues to focus on receiving cooperation from the Government. The Group works on establishing effective working relations with the authorities in Puntland and Somaliland. It cooperates with the Government of Eritrea, working on the information-sharing modalities.

6. The Monitoring Group continues to work closely with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Somalia and the United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia (UNSOM). It has established productive relationships with other United Nations agencies, in particular those that address protection and humanitarian issues.

7. The Monitoring Group collaborates with regional and subregional organizations, such as the African Union, the African Union Mission in Somalia, the League of Arab States, the Intergovernmental Authority on Development, the European Union, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), the Combined Maritime Forces, the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), the International Maritime Organization (IMO), the International Criminal Police

Organization (INTERPOL) and the World Customs Organization. Furthermore, the Group interacts with a wide range of Government officials and representatives of the private sector and non-governmental organizations on issues related to its mandate.

8. The Monitoring Group benefits from support provided by the United Nations Support Office for the African Union Mission in Somalia (UNSOA) and the United Nations Office at Nairobi. UNSOA provides administrative and logistical support to the Group in Nairobi and Somalia, in particular the recruitment of local staff, providing access to information technology and communications equipment and networks, maintaining vehicles and making travel arrangements within the region, as well as other administrative arrangements on a cost-reimbursable basis. Safety and security advice for the Group continues to be sought from the Department of Safety and Security. Within Kenya, the United Nations Office at Nairobi continues to provide security officers as armed escorts for the Group on a cost-reimbursable basis.

Performance information

9. The Monitoring Group on Somalia and Eritrea was able to provide credible information to the Security Council Committee and the Council on the threats to peace and security in Somalia, violations of the arms embargo, obstruction of humanitarian assistance, violations of international humanitarian law and violations of the charcoal ban. This was achieved through fieldwork in the region, especially in Somalia and beyond. In relation to its mandate on Eritrea, the Group held three meetings through videoconferences with Eritrean officials.

10. The Monitoring Group continued to submit monthly progress reports to the Security Council Committee and presented its midterm briefing to the Committee on 8 April 2015.

Table 2
Performance for the period from 1 January to 31 December 2015

Expected accomplishments	Actual results, with a focus on major indicators of achievement for 2015
(a) Enhanced capacity of the Security Council to take follow-up action on alleged violations	• The Monitoring Group maintained a regular presence in key areas of the region, including in Mogadishu, Kismayo, Garowe and Hargeysa, which allowed the Committee to receive timely updates on potential violations of the arms embargo and the charcoal ban and on humanitarian issues. The Group provided the Committee with a comprehensive analysis of the implementation of the sanctions regimes and has provided substantive information on individuals and entities involved in violations through monthly and midterm reporting and through letters to the Committee • The Committee was able to follow up on violations by sending letters to selected individuals/entities and, in some cases, the Chair of the Committee met with the stakeholders concerned • The Monitoring Group engaged directly with the Member States that are recipients of charcoal emanating from Somalia, providing them with real-time information, in order to assist them in their efforts to implement the charcoal ban

Expected accomplishments	Actual results, with a focus on major indicators of achievement for 2015
(b) Enhanced capacity of the Security Council to adjust the sanctions regime	• In its monthly updates and midterm briefing on Somalia and Eritrea, the Monitoring Group provided the Committee with a comprehensive analysis of the implementation of the sanctions regimes and provided recommendations on possible actions to be taken by the Committee and adjustments to the sanctions regimes to be considered by the Security Council
	• The Monitoring Group investigated thoroughly all aspects related to the sanctions regimes on Somalia and Eritrea, including the implementation of the partial lifting of the arms embargo, which enabled the Security Council, through the Committee, to assess whether to review the partial lifting of the arms embargo for the Government of Somalia
	• The Monitoring Group provided the Committee with substantive analysis on the issue of a possible exemption to the measures regarding weapons on board vessels engaged in commercial activity in Somali ports pursuant to paragraph 10 of resolution 2182 (2014)
	• The Monitoring Group provided the Committee with a revised implementation notice regarding the interdicted Somali charcoal
(c) Improved compliance by States and other entities with the sanctions measures	• As a result of the activities of the Monitoring Group, such as writing letters and holding meetings with relevant Member States and other entities, there has been increased awareness of the different aspects of the sanctions regimes on Somalia and Eritrea among Member States, which has resulted in an increase in the number of exemption requests/notifications received and considered by the Committee. This contribution of the Group is especially important in the context of the partial lifting of the arms embargo for the Federal Government of Somalia

Planning assumptions for 2016

11. In 2016, the projected requirements for which are outlined in the present report, the Monitoring Group on Somalia and Eritrea will continue to monitor the implementation of the arms embargoes on Somalia and Eritrea and the ban on the export and import of charcoal from Somalia. The Group will also monitor compliance with the targeted sanctions imposed by the Security Council in its resolutions 1844 (2008) and 1907 (2009). It will conduct extensive fieldwork in Somalia and inform the Security Council Committee of its activities on a monthly basis. It will provide periodic updates, a midterm briefing and two final reports that set out a detailed account of its investigations and include recommendations for consideration by the Council on how to make the sanctions regimes on Somalia and Eritrea more efficient and effective. The Group will also continue to provide the Council with information with regard to the partial lifting of the arms embargo. Pursuant to paragraph 12 of Council resolution 2102 (2013), the Group will also cooperate closely with UNSOM in relevant areas of their respective mandates. Pursuant to paragraph 12 of resolution 2142 (2014), the Group will provide

assistance to the Federal Government of Somalia in its reporting requirements to the Council. Pursuant to paragraph 49 of resolution 2182 (2014), the Group will report on the implementation of maritime interdictions of charcoal and arms.

12. The objective, expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and performance measures of the Monitoring Group are set out in table 3 below.

Table 3
Objectives, expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and performance measures

Objective: To prevent all delivery of weapons and military equipment to Somalia and Eritrea

Expected accomplishments	Indicators of achievement
(a) Enhanced capacity of the Security Council to take follow-up action on alleged violations	(a) (i) Number of official communications from the Security Council Committee to States and other entities on alleged violations cited by the Monitoring Group *Performance measures* 2014: 5 Estimate 2015: 5 Target 2016: 5 (ii) Number of bilateral meetings between the Chair of the Committee and concerned States and organizations to follow up on the reports of the Monitoring Group *Performance measures* 2014: 3 Estimate 2015: 4 Target 2016: 4

Outputs

- Reports to the Security Council (2)
- Progress reports to the Committee (12)
- Investigation reports to the Committee on the violation or implementation of the Council's sanctions (10)

Expected accomplishments	Indicators of achievement
(b) Enhanced capacity of the Security Council to adjust the sanctions regime	(b) (i) Number of recommendations made by the Monitoring Group agreed upon by the Committee *Performance measures* 2014: 16 Estimate 2015: 10 Target 2016: 12

	(ii) Number of recommendations by the Monitoring Group incorporated by the Security Council into subsequent resolutions *Performance measures* 2014: 5 Estimate 2015: 5 Target 2016: 5 (iii) Number of amendments to entries on the Committee's sanctions lists *Performance measures* 2014: 0 Estimate 2015: 5 Target 2016: 5

Outputs

- Recommendations on adjustments to the sanctions regime (10)
- Recommendations concerning new individuals or entities to be listed or updates to the existing sanctions lists (8)

Expected accomplishments	Indicators of achievement
(c) Improved compliance by States and other entities with the sanctions measures	(c) (i) Number of communications from States and other entities informing on compliance-related issues *Performance measures* 2014: 52 Estimate 2015: 52 Target 2016: 52 (ii) Number of communications from States and other entities seeking advice on how to comply with the measures *Performance measures* 2014: 5 Estimate 2015: 5 Target 2016: 2

Outputs

- Communications to States and entities requesting information relating to compliance with the sanctions measures (50)
- Investigations into compliance of States and other entities with the sanctions regime (22)

External factors

13. The objective would be achieved on the assumption that States comply with the resolutions of the Security Council and cooperate with the Monitoring Group, and provided that the investigations of the Group are unhindered.

Resource requirements (regular budget)

Table 4
Financial resources
(Thousands of United States dollars)

	2014-2015			Requirements for 2016			
Category	Appropriation (1)	Estimated expenditure (2)	Variance (3)=(1)-(2)	Total (4)	Non-recurrent (5)	Total requirements for 2015 (6)	Variance, 2015-2016 (7)=(4)-(6)
Civilian personnel costs	974.3	917.8	56.5	508.6	–	490.3	18.3
Operational costs	3 897.6	3 442.8	454.8	1 757.1	–	1 916.3	(159.2)
Total	**4 871.9**	**4 360.6**	**511.3**	**2 265.7**	**–**	**2 406.6**	**(140.9)**

Table 5
Positions

	Professional and higher categories									General Service and related categories			National staff			
	USG	ASG	D-2	D-1	P-5	P-4	P-3	P-2	Subtotal	Field Security Service	General Service	Total international	National Professional Officer	Local level	United Nations Volunteers	Total
Approved 2015	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	2	–	5	–	7
Proposed 2016	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	2	–	5	–	7
Change	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

14. The anticipated unencumbered balance for 2014-2015 is mainly attributable to the average fees of the experts being lower than budgeted as the composition of the Group changes and to a total vacancy of nine person-months following the renewal of the mandate and the resignation of an expert.

15. Should the Security Council extend the mandate of the Monitoring Group on Somalia and Eritrea beyond 30 November 2015, the estimated requirements for 2016 would amount to $2,265,700 (net of staff assessment). That amount would provide for salaries and common staff costs for the continuation of seven positions (1 P-3, 1 General Service (Other level) and 5 General Service (Local level)) to provide substantive and administrative support to the experts of the Group ($446,500); charges pertaining to three security officers provided by the United Nations Office at Nairobi on a cost-reimbursable basis to provide security services and escort to the experts ($62,100); fees ($1,142,400) and official travel ($380,300) of the eight members of the Group; official travel of staff ($37,800); and other operational and logistical support requirements, such as the rental of premises, the

rental of vehicles, communications, information technology equipment and maintenance and miscellaneous supplies and services ($196,600).

16. In 2016, there will be no change to the approved staffing structure of the Monitoring Group on Somalia and Eritrea.

17. The variance (decrease) between the 2016 requirements and the 2015 approved budget is mainly attributable to a decrease in the average fees of the experts as the composition of the Monitoring Group changes.

Extrabudgetary resources

18. No extrabudgetary resources were available in 2015 or are projected for the Monitoring Group on Somalia and Eritrea for 2016.

B. Panel of Experts on Liberia

($291,600)

Background, mandate and objective

19. The Panel of Experts on Liberia was established by the Security Council in its resolution 1521 (2003) to monitor the implementation of the sanctions measures on Liberia. The mandate of the Panel was last extended by the Council in its resolution 2188 (2014) until 9 October 2015.

20. The Panel of Experts comprises a Coordinator (also the finance expert) and an arms expert. The Panel monitors an arms embargo against non-governmental entities and individuals operating in the territory of Liberia. It reports to the Security Council through the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1521 (2003). In accordance with paragraph 5 of resolution 2188 (2014), the Panel is requested to undertake the following tasks, in collaboration with the Government of Liberia and the Group of Experts on Côte d'Ivoire:

(a) To conduct a follow-up assessment mission to Liberia and neighbouring States, as feasible given conditions on the ground, to investigate and compile a final report on the implementation, and any violations, of the measures on arms as amended by the Council in its resolutions 1903 (2009), 1961 (2010) and 2128 (2013), including the various sources of financing for the illicit trade of arms, on progress in the security and legal sectors with respect to the ability of the Government of Liberia to effectively monitor and control arms and border issues and on the progress achieved by the Government of Liberia on meeting notification requirements;

(b) To provide to the Council, after discussion with the Committee, a final report no later than 1 August 2015 on all issues listed in paragraph 5 of resolution 2188 (2014), and to provide an update to the Committee no later than 23 April 2015 on the status of legislation in Liberia related to the ability of the Government of Liberia to effectively monitor and control arms and border issues, and any other informal updates to the Committee as appropriate;

(c) To cooperate actively with other relevant panels of experts, in particular that on Côte d'Ivoire re-established by the Council in paragraph 24 of its resolution 2153 (2014).

Cooperation with other entities

21. In carrying out its mandate, the Panel of Experts works in close collaboration with the Government of Liberia and the Group of Experts on Côte d'Ivoire. The Panel regularly interacts with representatives of the Government of Liberia in Monrovia to exchange information. The Panel also cooperates on a regular basis with the Group of Experts on Côte d'Ivoire, specifically with regard to investigations related to sanctions violations along the Liberia-Côte d'Ivoire border. The Panel cooperates with other sanctions monitoring teams, groups and panels, as mandated and appropriate.

22. The Panel of Experts also interacts with the Department of Peacekeeping Operations and the United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL). While in Liberia, the Panel shares information with the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, the Joint Mission Analysis Cell, the United Nations police and the military component of the Mission. During its field visits, UNMIL extends valuable administrative support to the Panel, including office space and information and communications technology equipment, and arranges for transport and security, thereby enhancing the ability of the Panel to conduct its fieldwork. Services rendered in connection with the assessment missions of the Panel are provided on a cost-reimbursable basis. The Panel also benefits from strong support provided by the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI).

23. During its field visits to Liberia and neighbouring countries, the Panel of Experts also interacts with Government officials, international partners, diplomatic missions, civil society organizations and private sector entities.

Performance information

24. The Panel of Experts submitted its update report to the Committee on 23 April 2015 and its final report to the Security Council on 23 July 2015 on the status of legislation in Liberia related to the ability of the Government of Liberia to effectively monitor and control arms and border issues.

Table 6
Performance for the period from 1 January to 31 December 2015

Expected accomplishments	Actual results, with a focus on major indicators of achievement for 2015
(a) Enhanced capacity of the Security Council to take follow-up action on alleged violations	• The Panel of Experts on Liberia travelled within the country and to neighbouring countries collecting information and evidence on possible violations of the arms embargo and possible illicit sources of finance
(b) Enhanced capacity of the Security Council to adjust the sanctions regime	• The Panel of Experts provided the Committee with an update on the status of legislation in Liberia related to the Government's ability to monitor and control arms and border issues
(c) Improved compliance by States and other entities with the sanctions measures	• The Panel of Experts continued to inform and provide support to the Government of Liberia regarding its obligations in the areas of weapons and ammunition management and arms importation notification requirements

Planning assumptions for 2016

25. In 2016, the projected requirements for which are outlined in the present report, the Panel of Experts on Liberia is expected to continue to investigate the implementation, and any violations, of the measures on arms and the various sources of financing for the illicit trade of arms, the progress in the country's security and legal sectors and the progress achieved by the Government of Liberia in meeting notification requirements, and assess the progress made towards meeting the conditions of the Security Council for lifting those measures.

26. The objective, expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and performance measures of the Panel of Experts are set out in table 7 below.

Table 7
Objectives, expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and performance measures

Objective: To ensure the implementation and enforcement of the relevant sanctions measures adopted by the Security Council

Expected accomplishments	Indicators of achievement
(a) Enhanced capacity of the Security Council to take follow-up action on alleged violations	(a) Number of official communications from the Committee to States or other entities on alleged violations cited by the Panel of Experts *Performance measures* 2014: 6 Estimate 2015: 4 Target 2016: 4

Outputs

- Report to the Security Council (1)

Expected accomplishments	Indicators of achievement
(b) Enhanced capacity of the Security Council to adjust the sanctions regime	(b) Number of findings and recommendations made by the Panel of Experts agreed upon by the Committee *Performance measures* 2014: 18 Estimate 2015: 10 Target 2016: 10

Outputs

- Recommendations on adjustments to the sanctions regime (10)

Expected accomplishments	Indicators of achievement
(c) Improved compliance by States and other entities with the sanctions measures	(c) Number of communications from States and other entities informing of compliance-related issues
	Performance measures
	2014: 13
	Estimate 2015: 10
	Target 2016: 10
Outputs	
• Investigations into the compliance of States and other entities with the sanctions regime (2)	

External factors

27. The objective would be achieved on the assumption that States comply with the resolutions of the Security Council and cooperate with the Panel of Experts, and provided that the investigations of the Panel are not hindered.

Resource requirements (regular budget)

Table 8
Financial resources
(Thousands of United States dollars)

	2014-2015			*Requirements for 2016*			
	Appropriation	*Estimated expenditure*	*Variance*	*Total*	*Non-recurrent*	*Total requirements for 2015*	*Variance, 2015-2016*
Category	*(1)*	*(2)*	*(3)=(1)-(2)*	*(4)*	*(5)*	*(6)*	*(7)=(4)-(6)*
Operational costs	634.9	565.2	69.7	291.6	–	314.0	(22.4)
Total	**634.9**	**565.2**	**69.7**	**291.6**	**–**	**314.0**	**(22.4)**

28. The anticipated unencumbered balance for 2014-2015 is mainly attributable to a decrease in the amount of travel of the experts to Liberia and the region owing to the Ebola outbreak.

29. Should the Security Council extend the mandate of the Panel of Experts on Liberia beyond 9 October 2015, the estimated requirements for 2016 would amount to $291,600 (net of staff assessment). That amount would provide for the fees ($174,900) and official travel ($86,300) of the two members of the Panel and for other operational and logistical support requirements, such as communications, information technology equipment and maintenance and miscellaneous supplies and services ($30,400).

30. The variance (decrease) between the 2016 requirements and the 2015 approved budget is mainly attributable to changes in travel destinations, resulting in slightly lower costs for the travel of the experts.

Extrabudgetary resources

31. No extrabudgetary resources were available in 2015 or are projected for the Panel of Experts on Liberia for 2016.

C. Group of Experts on Côte d'Ivoire

($1,154,800)

Background, mandate and objective

32. The Group of Experts on Côte d'Ivoire was established by the Security Council in its resolution 1584 (2005). The mandate of the Group has been extended by the Council several times, most recently by its resolution 2219 (2015), until 30 May 2016.

33. The Group of Experts, which is home-based, comprises a Coordinator (also the regional expert) and four other experts in the areas of arms, diamonds and natural resources, customs and transport and finance. The Group monitors an arms embargo, a travel ban and an assets freeze. The measures imposed on diamonds by the Security Council in its resolution 1643 (2005) were terminated as at 29 April 2014 by resolution 2153 (2014). The Group reports to the Council through the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1572 (2004). The Group is mandated to undertake the following tasks in accordance with paragraph 7 of resolution 1727 (2006):

(a) To exchange information with UNOCI and the French forces in the context of their monitoring mandate;

(b) To gather and analyse all relevant information in Côte d'Ivoire and elsewhere on flows of arms and related materiel, on networks operating in violation of the measures imposed by the Council in paragraph 7 of resolution 1572 (2004) and on the sources of financing, including from the exploitation of natural resources in Côte d'Ivoire, for purchases of arms and related materiel and activities;

(c) To consider and recommend, where appropriate, ways of improving the capabilities of States to ensure the effective implementation of the measures imposed by the Council in paragraph 7 of resolution 1572 (2004);

(d) To keep the Committee regularly updated on its activities;

(e) To provide the Committee in its reports with evidence of any violations of the measures imposed by the Council in paragraph 7 of resolution 1572 (2004);

(f) To cooperate with other relevant groups of experts, in particular that established on Liberia;

(g) To monitor the implementation of the individual measures set out by the Council in paragraphs 9 and 11 of resolution 1572 (2004);

(h) To include in its report, as appropriate, any information and recommendations relevant to the Committee's possible additional designation of the individuals and entities described in paragraphs 9 and 11 of resolution 1572 (2004) and paragraph 10 of resolution 1980 (2011).

Cooperation with other entities

34. In carrying out its mandate, the Group of Experts on Côte d'Ivoire liaises with West African countries and the French forces in Côte d'Ivoire. The Group cooperates closely with the Government of Côte d'Ivoire and UNOCI, other United Nations system agencies and regional and intergovernmental organizations, such as the Agency for the Safety of Aerial Navigation in Africa, the Central Bank of West African States, the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), the European Union, the International Cocoa Organization, INTERPOL, the Kimberley Process and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

35. The Group of Experts cooperates with other sanctions monitoring teams, groups and panels, as mandated and appropriate. The Group also seeks information from banks and other private financial institutions to verify the implementation of the financial restrictions imposed by the Security Council in its resolution 1572 (2004). It also benefits from meetings and exchanges with civil society and non-governmental organizations.

Performance information

36. The findings of the Group of Experts, as set out in its reports (see S/2014/729 and S/2015/252), provided the Committee with new information in relation to the sanctions regime. Pursuant to the recommendations of the Group, the Committee addressed letters to Member States and entities directing their attention to relevant findings in the Group's reports. On the basis of the Group's recommendations, the Security Council was able to take informed decisions in terms of addressing the Ivorian situation by refining the sanctions regime in resolution 2219 (2015).

37. With regard to the individuals on the Committee's sanctions list, the Group of Experts kept the Security Council updated on possible violations for its action, as appropriate.

Table 9
Performance for the period from 1 January to 31 December 2015

Expected accomplishments	Actual results, with a focus on major indicators of achievement for 2015
(a) Enhanced capacity of the Security Council to take follow-up action on alleged violations	• The Group of Experts maintained a constant presence in the country and the region, also travelling to particular areas of interest for its mandate. It collected information and evidence on major national and international networks involved in the illicit traffic of arms and related materiel in violation of the sanctions regime. The Group highlighted and described cases concerning ammunition, weapons and related materiel found in violation of the embargo • The Group of Experts ontacted numerous companies involved in the exploitation of natural resources in Côte d'Ivoire and analysed their role in possible violations of the sanctions regime. It was able to confirm that revenues obtained from natural resources continue to present a risk for being used for the purchase of arms and related materiel

Expected accomplishments	Actual results, with a focus on major indicators of achievement for 2015
	• The Group of Experts, through its updates and regular reports, provided the Committee with an exhaustive analysis of the implementation of the sanctions regime in Côte d'Ivoire, including a list of stakeholders involved in the Group's activities of investigation. As a consequence, the Committee followed up by sending letters to selected entities and, in some cases, the Chair of the Committee met with concerned stakeholders
(b) Enhanced capacity of the Security Council to adjust the sanctions regime	• The Group of Experts investigated thoroughly all aspects related to the embargo on arms, including all possible links between the exploitation of natural resources and the purchase of arms and related materiel in violation of the sanctions regime, military training and foreign assistance
	• The Group of Experts provided the Committee with an exhaustive analysis of the implementation of the sanctions regime in Côte d'Ivoire, including recommendations on possible developments and adjustments to be considered by members
(c) Improved compliance by States with the sanctions measures	• The Group of Experts continued to inform and provide support to the Government of Côte d'Ivoire on best practices in the implementation of the sanctions regime. On many occasions, during meetings with Ivorian authorities, the Group explained procedures regarding exemptions to the arms embargo
	• The Group of Experts also convened several meetings at the Ministry of Energy and Mines to discuss the implementation of the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme and assisted in the Kimberley Process Review Visit to Côte d'Ivoire
	• The Group of Experts maintained contacts with many States in the region and elsewhere in order to discuss and receive updates on the implementation and enforcement of the measures imposed on Côte d'Ivoire
	• Member States communicated to the Committee the measures taken for the implementation of the sanctions regime imposed on Côte d'Ivoire, including a description of laws and decrees adopted in that context

Planning assumptions for 2016

38. In 2016, the projected requirements for which are outlined in the present report, the Group of Experts on Côte d'Ivoire will continue to collect information on the implementation by States of the measures imposed by the Security Council, consider ways to improve the capabilities of States to ensure the effective implementation of the measures imposed by the Council in resolution 1572 (2004), monitor overall compliance with the sanctions regime, monitor the effects of the modifications of the measures decided by the Council in its resolution 2219 (2015) and report on possible violations.

39. The objective, expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and performance measures of the Group of Experts are set out in table 10 below.

Table 10
Objectives, expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and performance measures

Objective: To ensure the full implementation of Security Council resolution 1572 (2004) and all subsequent related decisions of the Council in connection with the arms embargo and related travel and financial sanctions measures concerning Côte d'Ivoire

Expected accomplishments	Indicators of achievement
(a) Enhanced capacity of the Security Council to take follow-up action on alleged violations	(a) (i) Number of official communications from the Committee to States and other entities on alleged violations cited by the Group of Experts *Performance measures* 2014: 9 Estimate 2015: 5 Target 2016: 5 (ii) Number of bilateral meetings between the Chair of the Committee and concerned States and organizations to follow up on the reports of the Group of Experts *Performance measures* 2014: 1 Estimate 2015: 2 Target 2016: 2

Outputs

- Interim update to the Committee (1)
- Report to the Security Council (1)
- Progress reports to the Committee (5)
- Investigation reports to the Committee on the violation or implementation of the Council's sanctions (10)

Expected accomplishments	Indicators of achievement
(b) Enhanced capacity of the Security Council to adjust the sanctions regime	(b) (i) Number of recommendations made by the Group of Experts agreed upon by the Security Council Committee *Performance measures* 2014: 32 Estimate 2015: 50 Target 2016: 20

	(ii) Number of recommendations by the Group of Experts incorporated by the Security Council into subsequent resolutions *Performance measures* 2014: 1 Estimate 2015: 2 Target 2016: 2 (iii) Number of amendments to entries on the Committee's sanctions lists *Performance measures* 2014: 1 Estimate 2015: 1 Target 2016: 6

Outputs

- Recommendations on adjustments to the sanctions regime (3)
- Recommendations concerning new individuals or entities to be listed or updates to the existing sanctions list (3)

Expected accomplishments	**Indicators of achievement**
(c) Improved compliance by States with the sanctions measures	(c) (i) Number of communications from States and other entities informing of compliance-related issues *Performance measures* 2014: 18 Estimate 2015: 20 Target 2016: 20 (ii) Number of laws or decrees adopted by States to implement sanctions measures *Performance measures* 2014: 1 Estimate 2015: 3 Target 2016: 4

Outputs

- Communications to States and other entities requesting action or updates relating to compliance with the sanctions measures (40)
- Investigations into the compliance of States and other entities with the sanctions regime (8)

External factors

40. The objectives would be achieved on the assumption that States comply with relevant resolutions of the Security Council and cooperate with the Group of Experts, and provided that the Group's investigations are unhindered.

Resource requirements (regular budget)

Table 11
Financial resources
(Thousands of United States dollars)

	2014-2015			*Requirements for 2016*			
	Appropriation	*Estimated expenditure*	*Variance*	*Total*	*Non-recurrent*	*Total requirements for 2015*	*Variance, 2015-2016*
Category	*(1)*	*(2)*	*(3)=(1)-(2)*	*(4)*	*(5)*	*(6)*	*(7)=(4)-(6)*
Civilian personnel costs	271.6	283.7	(12.1)	146.4	–	137.3	9.1
Operational costs	2 215.8	2 053.3	162.5	1 008.4	–	1 145.2	(136.8)
Total	**2 487.4**	**2 337.0**	**150.4**	**1 154.8**	**–**	**1 282.5**	**(127.7)**

Table 12
Positions

	Professional and higher categories									*General Service and related categories*			*National staff*			
	USG	*ASG*	*D-2*	*D-1*	*P-5*	*P-4*	*P-3*	*P-2*	***Subtotal***	*Field Security Service*	*General Service*	***Total international***	*National Professional Officer*	*Local level*	*United Nations Volunteers*	***Total***
Approved 2015	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	1
Proposed 2016	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	1
Change	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

41. The anticipated unencumbered balance for 2014-2015 is attributable mainly to a decrease in the amount of travel of the experts to the region owing to the Ebola outbreak.

42. Should the Security Council extend the mandate of the Group of Experts on Côte d'Ivoire beyond 30 May 2016, the estimated requirements for 2016 would amount to $1,154,800 (net of staff assessment). That amount would provide for salaries and common staff costs for one position at the P-3 level to provide substantive backstopping and support to the members of the Group ($146,400); fees ($528,000) and official travel ($395,500) of the five members of the Group; official travel of staff ($30,700); and other operational and logistical support requirements, such as the rental of premises, the rental of vehicles, communications, information technology equipment and maintenance and miscellaneous supplies and services ($54,200).

43. In 2016, there will be no change to the approved staffing structure of the Group of Experts on Côte d'Ivoire.

44. The variance (decrease) between the 2016 requirements and the 2015 approved budget is mainly attributable to a decrease in travel requirements for the experts as they focus their investigations in the region, resulting in less travel to other parts of the world.

Extrabudgetary resources

45. No extrabudgetary resources were available in 2015 or are projected for the Group of Experts on Côte d'Ivoire for 2016.

D. Group of Experts on the Democratic Republic of the Congo

($1,270,200)

Background, mandate and objective

46. The Group of Experts on the Democratic Republic of the Congo was established by the Security Council in its resolution 1533 (2004). The mandate of the Group has been subsequently extended by the Council a number of times, most recently by its resolution 2198 (2015), until 1 August 2016.

47. The Group of Experts, which is home-based, is composed of a Coordinator (also the humanitarian expert) and five experts in the areas of arms and armed groups (two experts) and natural resources/finance (two experts). The Group monitors an arms embargo (on all non-governmental entities and individuals operating in the territory of the Democratic Republic of the Congo), travel ban and an assets freeze. The Group reports to the Security Council through its Committee established pursuant to resolution 1533 (2004) concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo. The Group is mandated to undertake the following tasks in accordance with paragraph 7 of Council resolution 2198 (2015):

(a) To assist the Committee in carrying out its mandate, including through providing the Committee with information relevant to the potential designation of individuals and entities who may be engaging in the activities described in paragraph 4 of resolution 2198 (2015);

(b) To gather, examine and analyse information regarding the implementation of the measures decided by the Council in its resolution 2198 (2015);

(c) To consider and recommend, where appropriate, ways of improving the capabilities of Member States to ensure the measures imposed by the Council in its resolution 2198 (2015) are effectively implemented;

(d) To gather, examine and analyse information regarding the regional and international support networks to armed groups and criminal networks in the Democratic Republic of the Congo;

(e) To gather, examine and analyse information regarding the supply, sale or transfer of arms, related materiel and related military assistance, including through illicit trafficking networks and the transfer of arms and related materiel to armed groups from the security forces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo;

(f) To gather, examine and analyse information regarding perpetrators of serious violations of international humanitarian law and human rights violations and abuses in the Democratic Republic of the Congo;

(g) To evaluate the impact of minerals traceability referred to in paragraph 22 of resolution 2198 (2015) and continue collaboration with other forums;

(h) To assist the Committee in refining and updating information on the list of individuals and entities subject to the measures imposed by the Council in its resolution 2198 (2015).

Cooperation with other entities

48. The Group of Experts on the Democratic Republic of the Congo works closely with the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO), which was mandated by the Security Council to monitor the implementation of the arms embargo and to share information with the Group. Apart from substantive collaboration with MONUSCO, the Group benefits from administrative synergies with the Mission, which assists the Group by providing it with office space in Goma and Bukavu, with ground and air transportation and with an armed escort for special field missions in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. The Group also benefits from administrative services provided by offices of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in the region on a reimbursable basis.

49. In addition, the Group of Experts cooperates with relevant States and regional actors. In this connection, the Group liaises with the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region and a number of countries in Europe and the Great Lakes region to collect, analyse and verify information on individuals and entities in relation to its mandate. The Group also cooperates with officials of the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, including the Vice-Prime Minister and Minister for the Interior, presidential security advisers, the President's Special Envoy and the Permanent Representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to the United Nations, as well as numerous provincial and local authorities.

50. In carrying out its mandate, the Group of Experts cooperates with other sanctions monitoring teams, groups and panels, as mandated and appropriate. In addition, the Group collaborates with the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for the Great Lakes Region of Africa, INTERPOL, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and other United Nations system agencies.

Performance information

51. On the basis of the reports of the Group of Experts, the Security Council was able to take informed decisions in terms of addressing the current situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and refining the sanctions regime. The Group's findings and recommendations were taken into consideration by the Council in resolution 2198 (2015) on the extension of the mandate of the sanctions regime and the Group's mandate.

Table 13
Performance for the period from 1 January to 31 December 2015

Expected accomplishments	Actual results, with a focus on major indicators of achievement for 2015
(a) Enhanced capacity of the Security Council to take follow-up action on alleged violations	• The Group of Experts maintained a constant presence in the country and the region, and travelled to particular areas of interest for its mandate. The Group investigated thoroughly all aspects relating to the arms embargo, including all possible links between the exploitation of natural resources and the purchase of arms and related materiel in violation of the sanctions regime
	• The Group of Experts provided the Committee with an exhaustive analysis of the implementation of the sanctions regime in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, including a list of stakeholders involved in the investigation activities of the Group
(b) Enhanced capacity of the Security Council to adjust the sanctions regime	• The Group of Experts provided the Committee with a confidential list of proposed names of individuals and entities for possible targeted sanctions, in conjunction with its final report (see S/2015/19)
	• The Group of Experts highlighted key trends and events with regard to the implementation of due diligence requirements in the gold, tin, tantalum and tungsten sectors in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and at the regional and international levels. The Group also highlighted the increasing role of ivory trade in the financing of illegal armed groups. It provided the Committee with an exhaustive analysis of the implementation of the sanctions regime in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, including recommendations on possible developments and adjustments to be considered
(c) Improved compliance by States and other entities with the sanctions measures	• The Group of Experts continued to inform and provide support to the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo on the implementation of the sanctions regime
	• The Group of Experts maintained contacts with many States of the region and elsewhere in order to discuss and receive updates on the implementation and enforcement of the sanctions measures imposed on the Democratic Republic of the Congo
	• Member States communicated to the Committee measures taken for the implementation of the sanctions regime imposed on the Democratic Republic of the Congo, including notifications of the export to the Democratic Republic of the Congo of military equipment and related materiel, as well as training

Planning assumptions for 2016

52. In 2016, the projected requirements for which are outlined in the present report, the Group of Experts on the Democratic Republic of the Congo will collect information on the implementation by States of the measures imposed by the

Security Council; investigate and analyse information regarding the flow of arms and the operation of networks in violation of relevant measures imposed by the Council; and make recommendations for consideration by the Council on future action to be taken, including on individuals and entities that violate the arms embargo. The Group will also continue to evaluate the implementation of due diligence guidelines for importers, processing industries and consumers of Congolese mineral products, and investigate individuals or entities that provide support to armed groups in the Democratic Republic of the Congo through illicit trade of natural resources, including gold or wildlife and wildlife products.

53. The objective, expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and performance measures of the Group of Experts are set out in table 14 below.

Table 14
Objectives, expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and performance measures

Objective: To ensure the full implementation of Security Council resolution 1533 (2004) and all subsequent related decisions of the Council in connection with the arms embargo on non-governmental entities and individuals in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, including indirect support to such entities and individuals through the exploitation and trafficking of natural resources

Expected accomplishments	Indicators of achievement
(a) Enhanced capacity of the Security Council to take follow-up action on alleged violations	(a) Number of official communications from the Committee to States or other entities on alleged violations cited by the Group of Experts *Performance measures* 2014: 15 Estimate 2015: 35 Target 2016: 40

Outputs

- Reports to the Security Council (2)
- Investigation reports to the Committee on the violation or implementation of the Council's sanctions (4)

Expected accomplishments	Indicators of achievement
(b) Enhanced capacity of the Security Council to adjust the sanctions regime	(b) (i) Number of recommendations made by the Group of Experts agreed upon by the Committee *Performance measures* 2014: 23 Estimate 2015: 20 Target 2016: 20

	(ii) Number of recommendations by the Group of Experts incorporated by the Security Council into subsequent resolutions *Performance measures* 2014: 1 Estimate 2015: 2 Target 2016: 2 (iii) Number of amendments to entries on the Committee's sanctions list *Performance measures* 2014: 1 Estimate 2015: 30 Target 2016: 30

Outputs

- Recommendations on adjustments to the sanctions regime (3)
- Recommendations concerning new individuals and entities to be listed or updates to the existing sanctions list (25)

Expected accomplishments	Indicators of achievement
(c) Improved compliance by States and other entities with the sanctions measures	(c) (i) Number of communications from States and other entities informing of compliance-related issues *Performance measures* 2014: 30 Estimate 2015: 40 Target 2016: 40 (ii) Number of laws or decrees adopted by States to implement sanctions measures *Performance measures* 2014: 2 Estimate 2015: 4 Target 2016: 4

Outputs

- Communications to States and other entities requesting action or updates relating to compliance with the sanctions measures (15)
- Investigations into the compliance of States and entities with the sanctions regime (7)

External factors

54. The objective would be achieved on the assumption that States comply with the resolutions of the Security Council and cooperate with the Group of Experts, and provided that the Group's investigations are not hindered.

Resource requirements (regular budget)

Table 15
Financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars)

	2014-2015			*Requirements for 2016*			
Category	*Appropriation* (1)	*Estimated expenditure* (2)	*Variance* (3)=(1)-(2)	*Total* (4)	*Non-recurrent* (5)	*Total requirements for 2015* (6)	*Variance, 2015-2016* (7)=(4)-(6)
Civilian personnel costs	359.9	415.0	(55.1)	207.5	–	179.3	28.2
Operational costs	2 339.7	2 095.7	244.0	1 062.7	–	1 185.4	(122.7)
Total	**2 699.6**	**2 510.7**	**188.9**	**1 270.2**	**–**	**1 364.7**	**(94.5)**

Table 16
Positions

	Professional and higher categories									*General Service and related categories*			*National staff*			
	USG	*ASG*	*D-2*	*D-1*	*P-5*	*P-4*	*P-3*	*P-2*	***Subtotal***	*Field Security Service*	*General Service*	***Total international***	*National Professional Officer*	*Local level*	*United Nations Volunteers*	***Total***
Approved 2015	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	1
Proposed 2016	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	1
Change	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

55. The anticipated unencumbered balance for 2014-2015 is mainly attributable to a reduction in the amount of travel by the experts, who have been focusing their work on armed group networks in the eastern part of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, resulting in fewer trips to Europe and the western part of the country; and to a vacancy of two and a half person-months each for four experts and a vacancy of three person-months for one expert following the renewal of the mandate.

56. Should the Security Council extend the mandate of the Group of Experts on the Democratic Republic of the Congo beyond 1 August 2016, the estimated requirements for 2016 would amount to $1,270,200 (net of staff assessment). That amount would provide for salaries and common staff costs for one position at the P-3 level to provide substantive backstopping and support to the members of the Group ($207,500); fees ($594,400) and official travel ($322,200) of the six members of the Group; official travel of staff ($30,000); and other operational and logistical support requirements, such as the rental of premises, the rental of vehicles, communications, information technology equipment and maintenance and miscellaneous supplies and services ($116,100).

57. In 2016, there will be no change to the approved staffing structure of the Group of Experts on the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

58. The variance (decrease) between the 2016 requirements and the 2015 approved budget is mainly attributable to a decrease in travel requirements for the experts as they focus their work on armed group networks in the eastern part of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, resulting in fewer trips to Europe and the western part of the country.

Extrabudgetary resources

59. No extrabudgetary resources were available in 2015 or are projected for the Group of Experts on the Democratic Republic of the Congo for 2016.

E. Panel of Experts on the Sudan

($1,080,100)

Background, mandate and objective

60. The Panel of Experts on the Sudan was established by the Security Council in its resolution 1591 (2005). The Panel, when first established, was composed of four members and based in Addis Ababa. In 2006 the Council, in its resolution 1713 (2006), added a fifth expert to the panel and in 2012 the duty station of the experts was changed from Addis Ababa to home base. The mandate of the Panel was most recently extended by the Council in its resolution 2200 (2015) until 12 March 2016.

61. The Panel of Experts comprises a Coordinator (also the finance expert) and four other experts in the areas of arms, aviation, international humanitarian law and regional issues. The Panel monitors an arms embargo, a travel ban and an assets freeze. It also conducts investigations on aviation and offensive military overflight, violations of international humanitarian law and human rights and sources of financing of the armed opposition groups. The Panel also looks at progress towards removing impediments to the peace process. The Panel reports to the Security Council through its Committee established pursuant to resolution 1591 (2005) concerning the Sudan. The Panel is mandated to undertake the following tasks in accordance with paragraphs 3 (b) and (c) of resolution 1591 (2005) and paragraphs 2, 3, 4, 15, 18, 23 and 24 of resolution 2200 (2015):

(a) To assist the Security Council Committee in monitoring the implementation of the measures in paragraphs 3 (d), 3 (e) and 7 of resolution 1591 (2005) and paragraphs 7 and 8 of resolution 1556 (2004), namely the travel ban, the assets freeze and the arms embargo, and to make recommendations to the Committee on actions the Council may want to consider;

(b) To provide a midterm update on its work to the Committee no later than 12 August 2015 and a final report no later than 15 January 2016 to the Council with its findings and recommendations;

(c) To provide updates every three months to the Committee regarding its activities, including its travel, the implementation and effectiveness of paragraph 10 of Council resolution 1945 (2010), any obstacles encountered in the fulfilment of its mandate and any violations of any part of the sanctions regime;

(d) In coordination with the Joint African Union-United Nations Mediation, to provide to the Committee when appropriate the names of any individuals, groups or entities that may meet the listing criteria;

(e) To continue to investigate the financing and role of armed, military and political groups in attacks against personnel of the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID) in Darfur;

(f) To continue to coordinate its activities, as appropriate, with the operations of UNAMID, with international efforts to promote a political process in Darfur and with other panels or groups of experts established by the Security Council, as relevant to the implementation of its mandate;

(g) To assess in its midterm update and final report progress achieved towards reducing violations by all parties of the measures imposed by the Council in paragraphs 7 and 8 of its resolution 1556 (2005), paragraph 7 of its resolution 1591 (2005) and paragraph 10 of its resolution 1945 (2010); progress achieved towards removing impediments to the political process; threats to stability in Darfur and the region; violations of international humanitarian law or violations or abuses of human rights, including those that involve attacks on the civilian population, sexual and gender-based violence and violations and abuses against children; and other violations of the above mentioned resolutions; and to provide the Committee with information on the individuals and entities that meet the listing criteria in paragraph 3 (c) of resolution 1591 (2005).

Cooperation with other entities

62. In carrying out its mandate, the Panel of Experts on the Sudan cooperates with other sanctions monitoring teams, groups and panels, as mandated and appropriate. It also cooperates with national, regional and international actors, civil society organizations and private sector entities. It also interacts with research institutions and private companies that supply arms or related materiel.

63. The Panel of Experts also works closely with the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict and the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict, and with United Nations-led field missions and offices in the region. UNAMID provides the Panel with reports and substantive briefings, operational support and security while on mission in Darfur. In addition, the Panel cooperates with INTERPOL.

Performance information

64. The Panel of Experts provided quarterly updates to the Committee and submitted its final report, pursuant to Security Council resolution 2138 (2014), on 16 January 2015 (see S/2015/31). The findings and recommendations of the Panel have assisted the Council in gaining a more comprehensive understanding of the conflict in Darfur; the transfer of arms and related material into Darfur; the direct and indirect supply, sale or transfer of technical assistance and support in relation to aircraft used in Darfur; and the movement of the Darfur armed groups. They also provided the Council with a detailed understanding of the underlying factors for the attacks against civilians, peacekeepers and humanitarian actors in Darfur. All seven recommendations to the Committee contained in the Panel's final report of 2015

were considered by the Committee, which agreed with four recommendations and took note of one recommendation. These recommendations were addressed to the Council, two of which were reflected in resolution 2200 (2015).

Table 17
Performance for the period from 1 January to 31 December 2015

Expected accomplishments	Actual results, with a focus on major indicators of achievement for 2015
(a) Enhanced capacity of the Security Council to take follow-up action on alleged violations	• The Panel of Experts made a recommendation in its final report for 2015 for the designation of one individual based on its investigations into the attack on UNAMID peacekeepers and civilians at Kabkabiya on 24 March 2014
(b) Enhanced capacity of the Security Council to adjust the sanctions regime	• The Security Council, in the light of the reports of the Panel of Experts, adjusted the sanctions regime imposed on the Sudan, reflecting the developments in its resolution 2200 (2015)
(c) Improved compliance by States and other entities with the sanctions measures	• In the course of the field visits of the Panel of Experts and in the written communication issued to the Sudan and to other Member States, the Panel continued to provide information on the sanctions regime and on compliance with the sanctions measures
	• The Panel of Experts maintained contact with the relevant Member States in the region and elsewhere on issues of implementation of and compliance with the sanctions measures
	• Member States, in a meeting with the Committee that emanated from a recommendation of the Panel of Experts contained in its final report for 2015, communicated to the Committee the measures taken for the implementation of the sanctions regime imposed on the Sudan, including a description of national measures adopted in that context
	• Based on a recommendation of the Panel of Experts contained in its final report for 2015, the Committee dispatched a note verbale to all Member States with respect to the need to comply with existing procedures for exemptions to the assets freeze and travel ban measures

Planning assumptions for 2016

65. In 2016, the projected requirements for which are outlined in the present report, the Panel of Experts on the Sudan will continue to collect information on the implementation by States of the measures imposed by the Security Council and on possible violations, make recommendations to the Committee on future action that the Council may wish to consider and coordinate its activities with UNAMID and with international efforts to promote the political process in Darfur. The Panel will also continue to serve as a source of information on individuals and entities who, on the basis of the criteria contained in resolution 1591 (2005), and updated by the

Council in its resolution 2035 (2012), could possibly be designated as subject to the travel ban and assets freeze.

66. The objective, expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and performance measures of the Panel of Experts are set out in table 18 below.

Table 18
Objectives, expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and performance measures

Objective: To ensure the enforcement of the sanctions measures imposed by Security Council resolutions 1556 (2004) and 1591 (2005), as updated in resolutions 1945 (2010) and 2035 (2012)

Expected accomplishments	**Indicators of achievement**
(a) Enhanced capacity of the Security Council to take follow-up action on alleged violations	(a) Number of official communications from the Committee to States or other entities on alleged violations cited by the Panel of Experts *Performance measures* 2014: 1 Estimate 2015: 2 Target 2016: 2
Outputs • Reports to the Committee (3) • Monthly updates to the Committee (9)	
Expected accomplishments	**Indicators of achievement**
(b) Enhanced capacity of the Security Council to adjust the sanctions regime	(b) (i) Number of recommendations made by the Panel of Experts agreed upon by the Committee *Performance measures* 2014: 3 Estimate 2015: 5 Target 2016: 4 (ii) Number of recommendations incorporated by the Security Council into subsequent resolutions *Performance measures* 2014: 2 Estimate 2015: 2 Target 2016: 2

Outputs	
• Recommendations on adjustments to the sanctions regime (3)	
• Recommendations concerning new individuals and entities to be listed or updates to the existing sanctions list (2)	
Expected accomplishments	**Indicators of achievement**
(c) Improved compliance by States and other entities with the sanctions measures	(c) Number of communications from States and other entities informing of compliance-related issues
	Performance measures
	2014: 79
	Estimate 2015: 60
	Target 2016: 60
Outputs	
• Communications to States and other entities requesting action or updates relating to compliance with the sanctions measures (150)	

External factors

67. The objective would be achieved on the assumption that States comply with the resolutions of the Security Council and cooperate with the Panel of Experts on the Sudan, and provided that the activities of the Panel are not hindered.

Resource requirements (regular budget)

Table 19
Financial resources
(Thousands of United States dollars)

	2014-2015			*Requirements for 2016*			
Category	*Appropriation* (1)	*Estimated expenditure* (2)	*Variance* (3) = (1)-(2)	*Total* (4)	*Non-recurrent* (5)	*Total requirements for 2015* (6)	*Variance, 2015-2016* (7) = (4)-(6)
Civilian personnel costs	398.9	329.9	69.0	178.8	–	213.8	(35.0)
Operational costs	2 380.2	1 997.0	383.2	901.3	–	1 254.3	(353.0)
Total	**2 779.1**	**2 326.9**	**452.2**	**1 080.1**	**–**	**1 468.1**	**(388.0)**

Table 20
Positions

	Professional and higher categories									*General Service and related categories*			*National staff*			
	USG	*ASG*	*D-2*	*D-1*	*P-5*	*P-4*	*P-3*	*P-2*	***Subtotal***	*Field Security Service*	*General Service*	***Total international***	*National Professional Officer*	*Local level*	*United Nations Volunteers*	***Total***
Approved 2015	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	1
Proposed 2016	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	1
Change	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

68. The anticipated unencumbered balance for 2014-2015 is mainly attributable to reduced requirements for language consultants, as four of the five experts were Arabic speakers, to the fees of the experts being lower than budgeted as the composition of the Panel of Experts changes and to a decrease in the number of trips outside the region in line with the focus of the Panel on investigative activities in the region.

69. Should the Security Council extend the mandate of the Panel of Experts on the Sudan beyond 12 March 2016, the estimated requirements for 2016 would amount to $1,080,100 (net of staff assessment). That amount would provide for salaries and common staff costs for one position at the P-3 level to provide substantive backstopping and support to the members of the Panel ($178,800); fees ($570,000) and official travel ($243,000) of the five members of the Panel; official travel of staff ($30,200); and other operational and logistical support requirements, such as the rental of premises, the rental of vehicles, communications, information technology equipment and maintenance and miscellaneous supplies and services ($58,100).

70. In 2016, there will be no change to the approved staffing structure of the Panel of Experts on the Sudan.

71. The variance (decrease) between the 2016 requirements and the 2015 approved budget is attributable mainly to the discontinuation of the two language consultants, to a reduction in the fees of the experts as the composition of the Panel changes and to a reduction in the amount of travel undertaken by the experts outside the region in line with the focus of the Panel on investigative activities in the region.

Extrabudgetary resources

72. No extrabudgetary resources were available in 2015 or are projected for the Panel of Experts on the Sudan for 2016.

F. Panel of Experts on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

($2,599,700)

Background, mandate and objective

73. The Panel of Experts on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was established pursuant to Security Council resolution 1874 (2009), in which the

Council requested the Secretary-General to create for an initial period of one year a group of up to seven experts to carry out the following tasks as outlined in paragraph 26 of that resolution. In 2013, the Council adopted resolutions 2087 (2013) and 2094 (2013), which broadened the scope of the measures, as defined by the Council in its resolutions 1718 (2006) and 1874 (2009), by expanding financial measures and the criteria for individuals and entities to be considered for designation. In this context, the Council expanded the Panel to include an additional expert to the Panel in order to increase its capacity to investigate violations of these more complex measures. The mandate of the Panel was last extended until 5 April 2016 by the Council in its resolution 2207 (2015). Its mandate is as follows:

(a) To assist the Security Council Committee in carrying out its mandate as specified in resolution 1718 (2006) and the functions specified in paragraph 25 of resolution 1874 (2009);

(b) To gather, examine and analyse information from States, relevant United Nations bodies and other interested parties regarding the implementation of the measures imposed in resolutions 1718 (2006) and 1874 (2009), in particular incidents of non-compliance;

(c) To make recommendations on actions the Council, the Committee or Member States may consider to improve the implementation of the measures imposed by the Council in its resolutions 1718 (2006) and 1874 (2009);

(d) To provide to the Committee no later than 5 August 2015 a midterm report on its work and submit it to the Council no later than 7 September 2015, and to provide a final report to the Committee no later than 5 February 2016 with its findings and recommendations and submit it to the Council no later than 7 March 2016.

74. The Panel of Experts is composed of eight experts in the areas of air and maritime transport, nuclear issues, weapons of mass destruction, arms control and non-proliferation policy, other weapons of mass destruction and conventional arms, missile technology, finance, customs and export control. Based in New York, the Panel monitors an arms embargo, a luxury goods ban, financial sanctions, an assets freeze and a travel ban. It reports to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006).

Cooperation with other entities

75. The Panel of Experts cooperates with Government authorities that have potential information about violations of the sanctions regime. In 2015, the Panel has interacted with more than 29 States regarding the implementation of the sanctions measures. In addition to meetings with representatives of missions to the United Nations in New York, members of the Panel visited Australia, Belgium, Canada, France, Japan, Malaysia, New Zealand, the Republic of Korea, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Ukraine, the United Arab Emirates, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and Viet Nam.

76. The Panel of Experts also seeks the cooperation and assistance of United Nations bodies. The Panel benefits from cooperation with ICAO, IMO, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, UNODC and other sanctions monitoring teams, groups and panels, as mandated and appropriate. It also benefits from the cooperation of other multilateral organizations such as the Comprehensive

Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization, the Council for Security Cooperation in the Asia Pacific, the Financial Action Task Force, the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), INTERPOL, the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons and the World Customs Organization.

77. Finally, the Panel of Experts is also in contact with experts from governmental and non-governmental think tanks and universities. Such contacts have enabled the Panel to benefit from technical expertise in niche areas such as the air transport and finance industry and the analysis of satellite imagery.

Performance information

78. The major findings and recommendations of the Panel of Experts, contained in its final report (see S/2015/131) may serve to assist the Committee and the Security Council in taking more informed decisions relating to the sanctions measures. More specifically, the Panel's final report provided 11 recommendations to the Council, the Committee and Member States aimed at improving the implementation of the sanctions measures imposed by the Council in its resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013) and 2094 (2013).

79. The Panel of Experts continued to provide assistance to States in order to improve compliance with the sanctions measures. In 2015, the Panel travelled to 14 States to conduct investigations concerning alleged violations and/or to discuss issues relating to the implementation of the sanctions regime. Through its investigations and communications with States, the Panel provided assistance that led to a better understanding and implementation of the sanctions measures.

Table 21
Performance for the period from 1 January to 31 December 2015

Expected accomplishments	Actual results, with a focus on major indicators of achievement for 2015
(a) Enhanced capacity of the Security Council to take follow-up action on alleged violations	• The Panel of Experts, acting under the direction of the Committee, undertook physical inspections and conducted investigations • The Panel of Experts continued to prepare incident reports and implementation assistance notices; it also presented its final report, including recommendations, to the Security Council • The Committee gave direction to and requested the Panel of Experts to provide informal advice and guidance to Member States on compliance-related issues, in particular alleged violations. On behalf of the Committee, the Panel also took follow-up actions with concerned States on reported violations, with a view to obtaining information clarifying the background and circumstances of the violations, and to identify patterns of sanctions evasion
(b) Enhanced capacity of the Security Council to adjust the sanctions regime	• The Panel of Experts, through its final report and incident reports and recommendations, highlighted significant challenges related to the implementation of the sanctions regime in order to raise the awareness of Member States, the Committee and the Security Council and bring about subsequent action by them

Expected accomplishments	Actual results, with a focus on major indicators of achievement for 2015
	• The Panel of Experts continued to review the sanctions list of designated individuals and entities, as well as the lists of prohibited items, materials, equipment, goods and technology, and made specific recommendations to the Committee
(c) Improved compliance by States with the sanctions measures	• In accordance with their obligations under the relevant Security Council resolutions, Member States provided reports and communications on implementation and compliance-related issues to the Committee and the Panel of Experts
	• The Panel of Experts participated in outreach events, made country visits upon request for information-sharing and provided technical assistance in implementing the relevant measures and for the purpose of furthering the Committee's mandate, as set forth in relevant Security Council resolutions

Planning assumptions for 2016

80. In 2016, the projected requirements for which are outlined in the present report, the Panel of Experts will continue to carry out its mandated activities and monitor the implementation of the measures imposed by the Security Council in its resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013) and 2094 (2013). The Panel will collect information on and monitor the implementation by States of the measures, conduct extensive fieldwork and on-site investigations of reported alleged violations and make recommendations. It will submit to the Committee reports on its activities and submit to the Council an interim report and a final report on its activities with recommendations.

81. The objective, expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and performance measures of the Panel of Experts are set out in table 22 below.

Table 22
Objectives, expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and performance measures

Objective: To ensure that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea abandons all nuclear weapons and its existing nuclear programme and acts strictly in accordance with the obligations applicable to parties under the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and the terms and conditions of the International Atomic Energy Agency Safeguards Agreement

Expected accomplishments	Indicators of achievement
(a) Enhanced capacity of the Security Council to take follow-up action on alleged violations	(a) Number of official communications from the Committee to States and other entities on alleged violations cited by the Panel of Experts
	Performance measures
	2014: 29
	Estimate 2015: 20
	Target 2016: 25

Outputs

- Reports to the Security Council (2)
- Investigation reports to the Committee on the violation or implementation of the Council's sanctions measures (6)
- Open briefings to Member States on the implementation of the measures imposed by the Council (2)

Expected accomplishments	Indicators of achievement
(b) Enhanced capacity of the Security Council to adjust the sanctions regime	(b) (i) Number of recommendations made by the Panel of Experts agreed upon by the Committee *Performance measures* 2014: 3 Estimate 2015: 1 Target 2016: 3 (ii) Number of recommendations incorporated by the Security Council into subsequent resolutions *Performance measures* 2014: 0 Estimate 2015: 0 Target 2016: 1 (iii) Number of amendments to entries on the consolidated list of designated individuals and entities *Performance measures* 2014: 3 Estimate 2015: 3 Target 2016: 5

Outputs

- Recommendations to the Committee on adjustments to the sanctions regime (2)
- Recommendations concerning new individuals or entities to be listed or updates to the existing consolidated list (2)

Expected accomplishments	Indicators of achievement
(c) Improved compliance by States with the sanctions measures	(c) (i) Number of communications from States and other entities informing of compliance-related issues *Performance measures* 2014: 1 Estimate 2015: 2 Target 2016: 3 (ii) Number of communications from States and other entities seeking advice on how to comply with the measures *Performance measures* 2014: 2 Estimate 2015: 5 Target 2016: 6

Outputs

- Consultations with States on the implementation of the Security Council's sanctions measures (5)
- Communications to States and other entities requesting action or updates relating to compliance with the sanctions measures (2)
- Draft implementation assistance notices and discussion papers on good practices and technical assistance (2)
- Outreach events to facilitate the implementation of the sanctions regime (3)

External factors

82. The objective would be achieved on the assumption that States comply with the resolutions of the Security Council and cooperate with the Panel of Experts, and provided that the investigations of the Panel are not hindered.

Resource requirements (regular budget)

Table 23
Financial resources
(Thousands of United States dollars)

	2014-2015			Requirements for 2016			
Category	Appropriation (1)	Estimated expenditure (2)	Variance (3)=(1)-(2)	Total (4)	Non-recurrent (5)	Total requirements for 2015 (6)	Variance, 2015-2016 (7)=(4)-(6)
Civilian personnel costs	901.3	901.3	–	454.8	–	447.0	7.8
Operational costs	4 532.5	3 923.0	609.5	2 144.9	–	2 282.6	(137.7)
Total	**5 433.8**	**4 824.3**	**609.5**	**2 599.7**	**–**	**2 729.6**	**(129.9)**

Table 24
Positions

	Professional and higher categories									General Service and related categories			National staff			
	USG	ASG	D-2	D-1	P-5	P-4	P-3	P-2	Subtotal	Field Security Service	General Service	Total international	National Professional Officer	Local level	United Nations Volunteers	Total
Approved 2015	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	2	4	–	–	–	4
Proposed 2016	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	2	4	–	–	–	4
Change	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

83. The anticipated unencumbered balance for 2014-2015 is mainly attributable to a vacancy of eight and a half person-months, including four and a half person-months for two experts following the renewal of the mandate and four person-months following the resignation of two experts, to the subsequent reduction in associated travel, to a reduction in travel for outreach to promote the implementation of the sanctions regime and to the more extensive use of alternatives to travel such as videoconferences.

84. Should the Security Council extend the mandate of the Panel of Experts on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea beyond 5 April 2016, the estimated requirements for 2016 would amount to $2,599,700 (net of staff assessment). That amount would provide for salaries and common staff costs for four positions (2 P-3 and 2 General Service (Other level)) to provide substantive and administrative support to the members of the Panel ($454,800); fees ($1,632,000) and official travel ($156,100) of the eight members of the Panel; official travel of staff ($62,600); facilities and infrastructure, including the rental of premises ($195,200); and other operational and logistical support requirements such as the rental of vehicles, communications, information technology equipment and maintenance and miscellaneous supplies and services ($99,000).

85. In 2016, there will be no change to the approved staffing structure of the Panel of Experts on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

86. The variance (decrease) between the 2016 requirements and the 2015 approved budget is mainly attributable to a decrease in travel requirements of the experts for outreach in order to promote the implementation of the sanctions regime and to the more extensive use of alternatives to travel such as videoconferences.

Extrabudgetary resources

87. No extrabudgetary resources were available in 2015 or are projected for the Panel of Experts on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for 2016.

G. Panel of Experts on the Islamic Republic of Iran

($2,609,800)

Background, mandate and objective

88. The Panel of Experts on the Islamic Republic of Iran was established pursuant to Security Council resolution 1929 (2010), by which the Council requested the Secretary-General to create for an initial period of one year a group of up to eight experts to carry out the tasks assigned in paragraph 29 of resolution 1929 (2010). On 9 June 2015, the mandate of the Panel was extended by the Council in its resolution 2224 (2015) until 9 July 2016.

89. The Panel of Experts, which is based in New York, is composed of a Coordinator (also the arms control and non-proliferation policy expert) and seven experts in the areas of nuclear issues and technology, missile issues and technology, conventional arms, finance, maritime transportation, export control and customs. Since its establishment in October 2010, the Panel monitors sanctions measures related but not limited to the nuclear and missile programmes of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the alleged transfer of conventional arms, the attempted procurement of items for prohibited purposes and the designation of individuals and entities that were found to be in violation of Security Council resolutions. The Panel reports to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006). The Panel is mandated to undertake the following tasks in accordance with paragraph 29 of resolution 1929 (2010):

(a) To assist the Security Council Committee in carrying out its mandate as specified in paragraph 18 of Council resolution 1737 (2006) and paragraph 28 of resolution 1929 (2010);

(b) To gather, examine and analyse information from States, relevant United Nations bodies and other interested parties regarding the implementation of the measures decided upon in Council resolutions 1737 (2006), 1747 (2007), 1803 (2008) and 1929 (2010), in particular incidents of non-compliance;

(c) To make recommendations on actions the Council, the Committee or a State may consider in order to improve the implementation of the relevant measures;

(d) To provide to the Committee an interim report on its work no later than 9 November 2015 and submit it to the Council by 9 December 2015, and a final report with its findings and recommendations no later than 9 May 2016 and submit it to the Council by 9 June 2016.

Cooperation with other entities

90. In carrying out its mandate, the Panel of Experts cooperates with other sanctions monitoring teams, groups and panels, as mandated and appropriate. In addition to seeking the cooperation and assistance of Member States, the Panel cooperates with relevant United Nations bodies, including the Office for Disarmament Affairs, the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the Economic Commission for Europe and UNODC. The Panel seeks regular advice and assistance from IAEA and other specialized organizations such as IMO and the World Customs Organization. It meets representatives from research institutions to obtain information concerning the implementation of measures under the relevant Security Council resolutions and related issues. The Panel is in contact with experts from governmental and non-governmental think tanks and universities.

Performance information

91. The major findings of the Panel of Experts, contained in its final report (see S/2015/401), may serve to assist the Committee and the Security Council in taking more informed decisions relating to the sanctions measures. The Panel documented several cases of alleged violations of the Council resolutions, in particular incidents in breach of paragraph 5 of resolution 1747 (2007) on the arms embargo. In addition to conventional arms and related materiel, the Panel discussed issues relating to nuclear and ballistic missile activities, export control, financial and business sanctions and shipping and transportation.

92. The Panel of Experts also continued its work in providing assistance to States in order to improve compliance with the sanctions measures. In 2015, the Panel held consultations with Member States to discuss national practices with regard to the implementation of relevant Security Council resolutions on the Islamic Republic of Iran. The Panel, through its outreach consultations with Member States, helped to raise their awareness of their reporting obligations. In a similar vein, the Panel drafted letters providing advice aimed at helping States to better understand the provisions of relevant Council resolutions. In carrying out its mandate, the Panel actively sought to broaden its contact with representatives of other international organizations, think tanks and academia to obtain information concerning the implementation of measures decided upon in the relevant Council resolutions.

93. The Panel of Experts held a series of outreach meetings with New York-based permanent representatives and missions and participated in an outreach seminar in collaboration with the International Institute for Strategic Studies and the Government of Jordan.

Table 25
Performance for the period from 1 January to 31 December 2015

Expected accomplishments	Actual results, with a focus on major indicators of achievement for 2015
(a) Enhanced capacity of the Security Council to take follow-up action on alleged violations	• Acting under the direction of the Committee, the Panel of Experts engaged Member States on potential cases of alleged violations and sought to analyse relevant information provided by Member States about the background of these cases

Expected accomplishments	Actual results, with a focus on major indicators of achievement for 2015
	• The Committee, assisted by the Panel of Experts, provided guidance to States on implementation issues, including implementation assistance notices
	• The Committee provided direction to the Panel of Experts in the provision of technical advice and guidance to Member States, intergovernmental organizations, the private sector and humanitarian organizations on ways to better understand the provisions set out in relevant Security Council resolutions
	• The information the Panel of Experts gathered from its consultations with Member States and other interested parties contributed to the analyses and findings contained in the Panel's final report to the Committee and the Security Council
	• The Panel of Experts provided the Committee with analytical assessments and technical advice on the implementation of the Security Council measures, including suggestions for outreach to concerned Member States
(b) Enhanced capacity of the Security Council to adjust the sanctions regime	• The Panel of Experts, through its outreach seminars and incident reports, highlighted significant challenges related to the implementation of the sanctions regime in order to raise the awareness of Member States, the Committee and the Security Council and bring about subsequent action by them
	• The Panel of Experts, in its 2015 final report and in discussions with the Committee, provided major findings and information about a series of illicit arms transfers in the Middle Eastern region that may contravene the provisions of the arms embargo imposed on the Islamic Republic of Iran by the Security Council. These findings by the Panel could further assist the Committee and the Council in re-examining the conditions under which the arms embargo will be maintained and/or adjusted
(c) Improved compliance by States with the sanctions measures	• In accordance with the relevant Security Council resolutions, Member States have provided reports and communications on implementation and compliance-related issues. The Committee and the Panel of Experts received information on specific compliance-related issues, including on alleged violations
	• The Panel of Experts has participated in six major regional seminars and has made country visits upon request for information-sharing and providing technical assistance in implementing the relevant measures and for the purpose of furthering the mandate of the Committee as set out in the relevant Security Council resolutions

Expected accomplishments	Actual results, with a focus on major indicators of achievement for 2015
	• As a result of outreach initiatives and advice provided by the Panel of Experts, Member States have adopted relevant regulations and established national coordination mechanisms aimed at improving their implementation of the sanctions regime
	• Under the direction of the Committee, the Panel of Experts has provided technical advice to Member States, intergovernmental organizations, the private sector and humanitarian organizations on ways to better understand and interpret the provisions set out in relevant Security Council resolutions

Planning assumptions for 2016

94. In 2016, the projected requirements for which are outlined in the present report, the Panel of Experts will carry out its mandated activities, in particular by monitoring the implementation of the relevant measures imposed by the Security Council in resolutions 1737 (2006), 1747 (2007), 1803 (2008) and 1929 (2010). Particular tasks of the Panel will also include those identified in the Committee's programme of work, which was prepared and approved by the Committee pursuant to Council resolution 2159 (2014). The programme of work covers inspections, consultations, outreach, reporting and technical assistance to the Committee.

95. The Panel of Experts will collect information on and monitor the implementation by States of the measures imposed by the Security Council and is expected to conduct extensive fieldwork and on-site investigation of reported alleged violations and make recommendations thereon. It is also expected to submit to the Council, through the Committee, an interim report and a final report on its activities that would include specific recommendations.

96. It should be noted that although the joint plan of action, as well as the political framework agreement between the Islamic Republic of Iran and the permanent members of the Security Council and Germany, do not affect the implementation of relevant Council resolutions on the Islamic Republic of Iran at this stage, the prospect of a comprehensive solution to the nuclear programme of that country, should it be within reach in the foreseeable future, will have an impact on the work of the Panel of Experts.

97. The objective, expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and performance measures of the Panel of Experts are set out in table 26 below.

Table 26
Objectives, expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and performance measures

Objective: To enforce the relevant measures contained in Security Council resolutions 1737 (2006), 1747 (2007), 1803 (2008) and 1929 (2010) pertaining to the Islamic Republic of Iran

Expected accomplishments	Indicators of achievement
(a) Enhanced capacity of the Security Council to take follow-up action on alleged violations	(a) Number of official communications from the Committee to States and other entities on alleged violations cited by the Panel of Experts *Performance measures* 2014: 6 Estimate 2015: 4 Target 2016: 4

Outputs

- Reports to the Security Council (2)
- Inspection reports to the Committee on the violation or implementation of the Council's sanctions measures (4)
- Open briefings to Member States on implementation of the Council's measures (2)

Expected accomplishments	Indicators of achievement
(b) Enhanced capacity of the Security Council to adjust the sanctions regime	(b) (i) Number of recommendations made by the Panel of Experts agreed upon by the Committee *Performance measures* 2014: 6 Estimate 2015: 4 Target 2016: 4 (ii) Number of amendments to entries on the consolidated list of designated individuals and entities *Performance measures* 2014: 2 Estimate 2015: 2 Target 2016: 2

Outputs

- Recommendations on adjustments to the sanctions regime (7)
- Draft implementation assistance notices and discussion papers on good practices addressed to Member States (7)
- Assessments of national implementation reports of States (2)

Expected accomplishments	Indicators of achievement
(c) Improved compliance by States with the sanctions measures	(c) (i) Number of communications from States and other entities informing of compliance-related issues *Performance measures* 2014: 10 Estimate 2015: 7 Target 2016: 7 (ii) Number of queries from States or other entities seeking advice from the Committee and the Panel of Experts on ways to improve compliance *Performance measures* 2014: 10 Estimate 2015: 7 Target 2016: 7

Outputs

- Consultations with States on implementation of the Security Council's sanctions measures (20)
- Outreach events to facilitate the implementation of the sanctions regime (3)
- Communications to States and other entities requesting action or updates relating to compliance with the sanctions measures (6)

External factors

98. The objective would be achieved on the assumption that States comply with the resolutions of the Security Council and cooperate with the Panel of Experts, and provided that the investigations of the Panel are not hindered.

Resource requirements (regular budget)

Table 27
Financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars)

	2014-2015			Requirements for 2016			
Category	Appropriation (1)	Estimated expenditure (2)	Variance (3)=(1)-(2)	Total (4)	Non-recurrent (5)	Total requirements for 2015 (6)	Variance 2015-2016 (7)=(4)-(6)
Civilian personnel costs	923.3	914.3	9.0	457.5	–	459.9	(2.4)
Operational costs	4 824.6	4 729.1	95.5	2 152.3	–	2 322.3	(170.0)
Total	**5 747.9**	**5 643.4**	**104.5**	**2 609.8**	**–**	**2 782.2**	**(172.4)**

Table 28
Positions

	Professional and higher categories									General Service and related categories			National staff			
	USG	ASG	D-2	D-1	P-5	P-4	P-3	P-2	Subtotal	Field Security Service	General Service	Total international	National Professional Officer	Local level	United Nations Volunteers	Total
Approved 2015	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	2	–	2	4	–	–	–	4
Proposed 2016	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	2	–	2	4	–	–	–	4
Change	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

99. The anticipated unencumbered balance for 2014-2015 is mainly attributable to a reduction in the amount of travel of the Panel of Experts to conduct outreach visits and for consultations with relevant Member States as a consequence of the progress in the nuclear negotiations concerning the Islamic Republic of Iran.

100. Should the Security Council extend the mandate of the Panel of Experts on the Islamic Republic of Iran beyond 9 July 2016, the estimated requirements for 2016 would amount to $2,609,800 (net of staff assessment). That amount would provide for salaries and common staff costs for four positions (1 P-4, 1 P-3 and 2 General Service (Other level)) to provide substantive and administrative support to the members of the Panel ($457,500); fees ($1,564,800) and official travel ($288,700) of the eight members of the Panel; official travel of staff ($60,700); facilities and infrastructure, including the rental of premises ($196,100); and other operational and logistical support requirements such as the rental of vehicles, communications, information technology equipment and maintenance and miscellaneous supplies and services ($42,000).

101. In 2016, there will be no change to the approved staffing structure of the Panel of Experts on the Islamic Republic of Iran.

102. The variance (decrease) between the 2016 requirements and the 2015 approved budget is mainly attributable to a reduction in the travel requirements of the Panel of Experts to conduct outreach visits and for consultations with relevant Member

States as a consequence of the progress in the nuclear negotiations concerning the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Extrabudgetary resources

103. No extrabudgetary resources were available in 2015 or are projected for the Panel of Experts on the Islamic Republic of Iran for 2016.

H. Panel of Experts on Libya

($1,359,900)

Background, mandate and objective

104. The Panel of Experts on Libya was established by the Security Council in its resolution 1973 (2011) to monitor the sanctions measures imposed concerning Libya. Following developments in the country, the Council modified the arms embargo and assets freeze measures in resolutions 2009 (2011), 2040 (2012), 2095 (2013) and 2174 (2014), reduced the number of experts from eight to five in 2012, and then increased it to six in 2014, when the Council also imposed measures in relation to attempts to illicitly export crude oil from Libya. In 2015, the mandate of the Panel was extended by the Council until 30 April 2016 in its resolution 2213 (2015).

105. The Panel of Experts, which is home-based, comprises a Coordinator (also one of the two arms experts) and five other experts in the fields of arms, finance, finance and armed groups, maritime transport and armed groups and regional issues. The Panel currently monitors and provides assistance in the implementation of an arms embargo, a travel ban and an assets freeze established by the Security Council in its resolutions 1970 (2011) and 1973 (2011) and modified in resolutions 2009 (2011), 2040 (2012), 2095 (2013) and 2174 (2014). In accordance with resolution 2146 (2014), the Panel also monitors the implementation of measures imposed on vessels designated by the Committee in connection with attempts to illicitly export crude oil from Libya. The Panel is mandated to undertake the following tasks, in accordance with paragraph 24 of resolution 2213 (2015):

(a) To assist the Committee in carrying out its mandate as specified in paragraph 24 of resolution 1970 (2011) and modified in resolutions 2146 (2014), 2174 (2014) and 2213 (2015);

(b) To gather, examine and analyse information from States, relevant United Nations bodies, regional organizations and other interested parties regarding the implementation of the measures decided in resolutions 1970 (2011), 1973 (2011), 2146 (2014) and 2174 (2014) and modified in resolutions 2009 (2011), 2040 (2012), 2095 (2013), 2144 (2014) and 2213 (2015), in particular incidents of non-compliance;

(c) To make recommendations on actions that the Council, the Committee, the Government of Libya or other States may consider to improve the implementation of the relevant measures;

(d) To provide to the Council an interim report on its work no later than 180 days after the Panel's appointment and a final report to the Council, after

discussion with the Committee, no later than 15 March 2016 with its findings and recommendations.

Cooperation with other entities

106. The Panel of Experts on Libya works closely with the United Nations Support Mission in Libya.

107. In carrying out its mandate, the Panel of Experts cooperates with other sanctions monitoring teams, groups and panels, as mandated and appropriate. Moreover, the Panel cooperates with the Counter-Terrorism Committee, including the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate, the Office for Disarmament Affairs and UNODC.

108. In addition the Panel of Experts cooperates with Member States (in particular those in the region), regional organizations or arrangements (the African Union, ECOWAS, NATO) and other international organizations, such as the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund (IMF), INTERPOL, the International Criminal Court, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, IMO and civil society and non-governmental organizations.

Performance information

109. The findings of the Panel of Experts as set out in its reports, including its final report (see S/2015/128), provided the Committee with new information in relation to the sanctions regimes. Pursuant to the recommendations of the Panel, the Committee issued notes verbales to all Member States and a press release on the implementation of the arms embargo and the asset freeze measure, and addressed letters to Member States and entities directing their attention to relevant findings in the Panel's report. On the basis of the Panel's recommendations, the Security Council was able to take informed decisions in terms of addressing the situation in Libya by refining the sanctions regimes in its resolution 2213 (2015).

110. With regard to the individuals on the Committee's sanctions list, the Panel of Experts kept the Security Council updated on possible violations for its action, as appropriate.

Table 29
Performance for the period from 1 January to 31 December 2015

Expected accomplishments	Actual results, with a focus on major indicators of achievement for 2015
(a) Enhanced capacity of the Security Council to take follow-up action on alleged violations	• The Panel of Experts provided the Committee with input concerning specific cases of arms transfers notified to the Committee, including on cases in which the transfer did not reach the indicated end-user • The Panel of Experts provided the Committee with input concerning the compliance of Member States and entities with the sanctions regime

Expected accomplishments	Actual results, with a focus on major indicators of achievement for 2015
	• The Panel of Experts, through its final and interim reports, provided the Committee with specific cases of alleged violations of the assets freeze, travel ban and arms embargo measures, and thereby laid the basis for future engagement by the Committee with Member States
(b) Enhanced capacity of the Security Council to adjust the sanctions regime	• The Panel of Experts provided the Committee with an exhaustive analysis of the implementation of the sanctions regime in Libya, including recommendations on possible developments and adjustments to be considered by members of the Security Council
	• The Panel of Experts provided the Committee with updated information regarding entries on its list of individuals and entities, on the basis of which the Committee updated its sanctions list
	• The Panel of Experts provided the Committee with proposals for the revision of the Committee's guidelines regarding the conduct of its work
(c) Improved compliance by States and other entities with the sanctions measures	• The Panel of Experts maintained contacts with many States in the region and elsewhere in order to discuss and receive updates on the implementation and enforcement of the measures imposed in relation to Libya. The Panel also undertook country missions to investigate and provide advice on the compliance of Member States and entities with the sanctions regime
	• The Committee and the Panel of Experts received communications seeking advice on ways to improve compliance. The Panel provided its input, as appropriate
	• The Panel of Experts frequently interacted with the Government of Libya to foster implementation of the measures related to attempts to illicitly export crude oil from Libya, imposed by the Security Council in its resolution 2146 (2014) and extended by its resolution 2213 (2015)
	• The Panel of Experts assisted the Committee in drafting and updating implementation assistance notices addressed to Member States
	• Based on information provided by the Panel of Experts, the Committee updated and provided additional details on the existing entries contained in its list of individuals and entities subject to the measures

Planning assumptions for 2016

111. In 2016, the projected requirements for which are outlined in the present report, the Panel of Experts will carry out its mandated activities, in particular by monitoring the implementation of the relevant measures specified in resolutions 1970 (2011) and 1973 (2011), as updated in resolutions 2009 (2011), 2040 (2012),

2095 (2013), 2144 (2014) and 2174 (2014), and as expanded in resolution 2146 (2014). The Panel will collect information on and monitor the implementation by States of the measures imposed by the Security Council. The Panel will continue to conduct extensive fieldwork and on-site investigation of reported alleged violations and make appropriate recommendations. Moreover, it will submit an interim report and a final report on its activities to the Council that will include specific recommendations.

112. The objective, expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and performance measures of the Panel of Experts are set out in table 30 below.

Table 30
Objectives, expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and performance measures

Objective: To enforce the relevant measures contained in Security Council resolutions 1970 (2011), 1973 (2011) and 2146 (2014), as updated in resolutions 2009 (2011), 2040 (2012), 2095 (2013) and 2174 (2014) pertaining to Libya

Expected accomplishments	Indicators of achievement
(a) Enhanced capacity of the Security Council to take follow-up action on alleged violations	(a) Number of official communications from the Committee to States and other entities on alleged violations cited by the Panel of Experts *Performance measures* 2014: 5 Estimate 2015: 2 Target 2016: 2

Outputs

- Reports to the Committee (2)
- Investigation report to the Committee on the violation or implementation of the Security Council's sanctions measures (1)

Expected accomplishments	Indicators of achievement
(b) Enhanced capacity of the Security Council to adjust the sanctions regime	(b) (i) Number of recommendations made by the Panel of Experts agreed upon by the Committee *Performance measures* 2014: 22 Estimate 2015: 11 Target 2016: 11

	(ii) Number of recommendations incorporated by the Security Council into subsequent resolutions *Performance measures* 2014: 1 Estimate 2015: 1 Target 2016: 1

Outputs

- Recommendations concerning new individuals or entities to be listed or updates to the existing sanctions list (21)
- Recommendations on adjustments to the sanctions regimes (15)

Expected accomplishments	Indicators of achievement
(c) Improved compliance by States and other entities with the sanctions measures	(c) (i) Number of communications from States and other entities informing of compliance-related issues *Performance measures* 2014: 102 Estimate 2015: 90 Target 2016: 80 (ii) Number of communications from States and other entities seeking advice on ways to comply with the measures *Performance measures* 2014: 4 Estimate 2015: 4 Target 2016: 6

Outputs

- Communications to States and other entities requesting action or updates relating to compliance with the sanctions measures (20)
- Investigations into the compliance of States and other entities with the sanctions regimes (60)

External factors

113. The objective would be achieved on the assumption that States comply with the resolutions of the Security Council and cooperate with the Panel of Experts, and provided that the investigations of the Panel are not hindered.

Resource requirements (regular budget)

Table 31
Financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars)

	2014-2015			Requirements for 2016		Total requirements for 2015	Variance 2015-2016
	Appropriation	Estimated expenditure	Variance	Total	Non-recurrent		
Category	(1)	(2)	(3)=(1)-(2)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)=(4)-(6)
Civilian personnel costs	464.1	469.5	(5.4)	234.6	–	234.6	–
Operational costs	2 632.0	2 186.3	445.7	1 125.3	–	1 358.6	(233.3)
Total	**3 096.1**	**2 655.8**	**440.3**	**1 359.9**	**–**	**1 593.2**	**(233.3)**

Table 32
Positions

	Professional and higher categories									General Service and related categories			National staff			
	USG	ASG	D-2	D-1	P-5	P-4	P-3	P-2	**Subtotal**	Field Security Service	General Service	**Total international**	National Professional Officer	Local level	United Nations Volunteers	**Total**
Approved 2015	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	2	–	–	–	2
Proposed 2016	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	2	–	–	–	2
Change	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

114. The anticipated unencumbered balance for 2014-2015 is mainly attributable to the average fees of the experts being lower than budgeted as the compositions of the Panel of Experts changed and to reduced travel due to the security situation in Libya and in the region.

115. Should the Security Council extend the mandate of the Panel of Experts on Libya beyond 30 April 2016, the estimated requirements for 2016 would amount to $1,359,900 (net of staff assessment). That amount would provide for salaries and common staff costs for two positions (1 P-3 and 1 General Service (Other level)) to provide substantive and administrative support to the members of the Panel ($234,600); fees ($597,600) and official travel ($400,300) of the six members of the Panel; official travel of staff ($46,500); and other operational and logistical support requirements, such as the rental of premises, the rental of vehicles, communications, information technology equipment and maintenance and miscellaneous supplies and services ($80,900).

116. In 2016, there will be no change to the approved staffing structure of the Panel of Experts on Libya.

117. The variance (decrease) between the 2016 requirements and the 2015 approved budget is mainly attributable to the average fees of the experts being lower than budgeted in 2015 as the composition of the Panel of Experts changed and to reduced travel due to the security situation in Libya and in the region.

Extrabudgetary resources

118. No extrabudgetary resources were available in 2015 or are projected for the Panel of Experts on Libya for 2016.

I. Panel of Experts on the Central African Republic

($1,172,000)

Background, mandate and objective

119. The Panel of Experts on the Central African Republic was established by the Security Council in its resolution 2127 (2013) until 5 January 2015 to monitor an arms embargo, and was extended to 27 January 2015 by the Council in its resolution 2134 (2014) to include monitoring of an assets freeze and a travel ban. The Panel's mandate was extended to 29 February 2016 by the Council in its resolution 2196 (2015).

120. The Panel of Experts, which is home-based, comprises a Coordinator (also the armed groups expert) and four experts in arms, finance/natural resources and humanitarian and regional issues. The Panel reports to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 2127 (2013). The Panel is mandated to undertake the following tasks in accordance with paragraph 17 of resolution 2196 (2015):

(a) To assist the Committee in carrying out its mandate as specified by the Security Council in its resolution 2196 (2015), including through providing the Committee with information relevant to the designation at a later stage of individuals and entities who may be engaging in the activities described in paragraphs 11 and 12 of resolution 2196 (2015);

(b) To gather, examine and analyse information from States, relevant United Nations bodies, regional organizations and other interested parties regarding the implementation of the measures decided by the Council in its resolution 2196 (2015), in particular incidents of non-compliance;

(c) To provide to the Committee a midterm update no later than 30 July 2015 and a final report to the Council, after discussion with the Committee, by 31 December 2015 on the implementation of the measures imposed by the Council in paragraphs 54 and 55 of resolution 2127 (2013) and paragraphs 30 and 32 of resolution 2134 (2014), renewed by the Council in paragraphs 1, 2, 4 and 7 of resolution 2196 (2015);

(d) To submit progress updates to the Committee, especially in situations of urgency, or as the Panel deems necessary;

(e) To assist the Committee in refining and updating information on the list of individuals and entities designated by the Committee pursuant to the criteria renewed by the Council in paragraphs 11 and 12 of its resolution 2196 (2015), including through the provision of biometric information and additional information for the publicly available narrative summary of reasons for listing;

(f) To assist the Committee by providing information regarding individuals and entities that may meet the designation criteria listed by the Council in paragraphs 11 and 12 of its resolution 2196 (2015), including by reporting such

information to the Committee as it becomes available, and to include in its formal written reports the names of potential designees, appropriate identifying information and relevant information regarding why the individual or entity may meet the designation criteria listed in paragraphs 11 and 12 of resolution 2196 (2015).

Cooperation with other entities

121. In carrying out its mandate, the Panel of Experts cooperates with other sanctions monitoring teams, groups and panels, as mandated and appropriate. The Panel also cooperates actively with Member States, including the Central African Republic, its neighbouring States and other member States of the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region. The Panel also cooperates with international, regional and subregional organizations, such as the African Union, the European Union and the Economic Community of Central African States; relevant operations in the field, such as the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic and the African Union Regional Task Force.

Performance information

122. The Panel of Experts provided an update to the Security Council Committee on 31 March 2015, setting out its programme of work and lines of investigation. The Panel also provided a progress update to the Committee on 20 May 2015, following its visit to the Central African Republic from 7 April to 12 May, during which period the Bangui Forum took place.

Table 33
Performance for the period from 1 January to 31 December 2015

Expected accomplishments	Actual results, with a focus on major indicators of achievement for 2015
(a) Enhanced capacity of the Security Council to take follow-up action on alleged violations	• In its first progress report submitted to the Committee on 28 January 2015, the Panel of Experts reported on its investigations of violations of the travel ban by listed individuals. The Panel also included information on discussions held in Nairobi on a ceasefire and cessation of hostilities agreement of which the Committee was not informed and which included listed individuals for which exemptions for participation in the discussions was not sought
	• The Panel of Experts also investigated private institutions involved in buying natural resources, the proceeds of which could finance armed groups
(b) Enhanced capacity of the Security Council to adjust the sanctions regime	• The Panel of Experts investigated thoroughly all aspects related to the Central African Republic sanctions regime, including information on the designation of individuals and entities violating the arms embargo, recruiting children, providing support to armed groups through the illicit exploitation of natural resources and committing acts that violate international human rights law, including acts of sexual violence

Expected accomplishments	Actual results, with a focus on major indicators of achievement for 2015
	• In its second progress report to the Committee on 20 May 2015, the Panel of Experts provided information on the recently concluded Bangui Forum, including some of the strengths and weaknesses of the Forum. The Panel also provided the Committee with an analysis of the country's road map for disarmament, demobilization, rehabilitation and reintegration, including on the sincerity of armed groups to actually disarm and the strategies of political spoilers
(c) Improved compliance by States with the sanctions measures	• The Committee dispatched letters to relevant States allegedly facilitating the travel of sanctioned individuals informing them of the importance of implementing the measures. On 22 April 2015, the Committee convened an informal consultation with the relevant States to discuss the reported violations of the travel, the related exemption procedures and further steps to ensure that the sanctions measures in general are effectively implemented
	• As a result of the activities of the Panel of Experts, such as writing letters and convening meetings, the awareness of Member States and entities about the different aspects of the sanctions regimes, including the various exemption provisions, has increased

Planning assumptions for 2016

123. In 2016, the projected requirements for which are outlined in the present report, the Panel of Experts on the Central African Republic is expected to continue to monitor the implementation of the relevant measures imposed by the Security Council. Subject to the security situation, it is expected to conduct extensive field work and on-site investigation of reported alleged violations, and make recommendations thereon.

124. The objective, expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and performance measures of the Panel of Experts are set out in table 34 below.

Table 34
Objectives, expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and performance measures

Objective: To ensure the full implementation of the sanctions measures contained in Security Council resolution 2196 (2015) pertaining to the Central African Republic

Expected accomplishments	Indicators of achievement
(a) Enhanced capacity of the Security Council to take follow-up action on alleged violations	(a) (i) Number of official communications from the Committee to States and other entities on alleged violations cited by the Panel of Experts *Performance measures* 2014: 0 Estimate 2015: 15 Target 2016: 15

	(ii) Number of bilateral meetings between the Chair of the Committee and States concerned and organizations to follow up on the report of the Panel of Experts *Performance measures* 2014: 0 Estimate 2015: 7 Target 2016: 7

Outputs

- Report to the Security Council (1)
- Midterm updates to the Committee (2)
- Investigations reports to the Committee on the violations or implementation of the Council's sanctions measures (5)

Expected accomplishments	Indicators of achievement
(b) Enhanced capacity of the Security Council to adjust the sanctions regime	(b) (i) Number of recommendations made by the Panel of Experts agreed upon by the Committee *Performance measures* 2014: 17 Estimate 2015: 20 Target 2016: 20 (ii) Number of recommendations made by the Panel of Experts incorporated by the Security Council into subsequent resolutions *Performance measures* 2014: 0 Estimate 2015: 2 Target 2016: 2

Outputs

- Recommendations on adjustments to the sanctions regime (2)
- Recommendations concerning new individuals or entities to be listed or updates to the existing sanctions list (10)

Expected accomplishments	Indicators of achievement
(c) Improved compliance by States with the sanctions measures	(c) (i) Number of communications from States and other entities informing of compliance-related issues *Performance measures* 2014: 34 Estimate 2015: 25 Target 2016: 25 (ii) Number of communications from States and other entities seeking advice on ways to comply with the measures *Performance measures* 2014: 7 Estimate 2015: 10 Target 2016: 10

Outputs

- Communications to States and entities requesting information relating to compliance with the sanctions measures (50)
- Investigations into the compliance of States and other entities with the sanctions regime (10)

External factors

125. The objective would be achieved on the assumption that States comply with the resolutions of the Security Council and cooperate with the Panel of Experts on the Central African Republic, and provided that the investigations of the Panel are not hindered.

Resource requirements (regular budget)

Table 35
Financial resources
(Thousands of United States dollars)

	2014-2015			*Requirements for 2016*			
	Appropriation	*Estimated expenditure*	*Variance*	*Total*	*Non-recurrent*	*Total requirements for 2015*	*Variance, 2015-2016*
Category	*(1)*	*(2)*	*(3)=(1)-(2)*	*(4)*	*(5)*	*(6)*	*(7)=(4)-(6)*
Civilian personnel costs	340.4	213.5	126.9	194.0	–	244.9	(50.9)
Operational costs	2 401.9	1 967.1	434.8	978.0	–	1 274.7	(296.7)
Total	**2 742.3**	**2 180.6**	**561.7**	**1 172.0**	**–**	**1 519.6**	**(347.6)**

Table 36
Positions

	Professional and higher categories									*General Service and related categories*			*National staff*			
	USG	*ASG*	*D-2*	*D-1*	*P-5*	*P-4*	*P-3*	*P-2*	***Subtotal***	*Field Security Service*	*General Service*	***Total international***	*National Professional Officer*	*Local level*	*United Nations Volunteers*	***Total***
Approved 2015	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	2	–	–	–	2
Proposed 2016	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	2	–	–	–	2
Change	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

126. The anticipated unencumbered balance for 2014-2015 is mainly attributable to a decrease in the amount of travel undertaken by the experts outside the region in line with the focus of the Panel on investigative activities in the region, to a vacancy of four person-months of the position of Political Affairs Officer and to the actual cost of entitlements for the incumbents of the positions being lower than budgeted in 2015.

127. Should the Security Council extend the mandate of the Panel of Experts on the Central African Republic beyond 29 February 2016, the estimated requirements for 2016 would amount to $1,172,000 (net of staff assessment). That amount would provide for salaries and common staff costs for two positions (1 P-3 and 1 General Service (Other level)) to provide substantive and administrative support to the members of the Panel ($194,000); fees ($492,000) and official travel ($310,100) of the five members of the Panel; official travel of staff ($57,300); and other operational and logistical support requirements, such as the rental of premises, the rental of vehicles, communications, information technology equipment and maintenance and miscellaneous supplies and services ($118,600).

128. In 2016, there will be no change to the approved staffing structure of the Panel of Experts on the Central African Republic.

129. The variance (decrease) between the 2016 requirements and the 2015 approved budget is attributable mainly to a reduction in the amount of travel undertaken by the experts outside the region in line with the focus of the Panel on investigative activities in the region.

Extrabudgetary resources

130. No extrabudgetary resources were available in 2015 or are projected for the Panel of Experts on the Central African Republic for 2016.

J. Panel of Experts on Yemen

($3,017,300)

Background, mandate and objective

131. The Panel of Experts on Yemen was established by the Security Council in its resolution 2140 (2014) to oversee an assets freeze and a travel ban imposed on individuals or entities designated by the Committee as engaging in or providing

support for acts that threaten the peace, security and stability of Yemen, and to provide information relevant to the potential designation of such individuals and entities. In 2015, the mandate of the Panel was extended until 25 March 2016 by the Council in its resolution 2204 (2015). In its resolution 2216 (2015), the Council expanded the measures to include a targeted arms embargo on designated individuals or entities and added a fifth expert to the Panel.

132. The Panel of Experts, which is home-based, comprises a Coordinator (also the armed groups expert) and four other experts in the areas of regional issues, finance, arms and international humanitarian law. The Panel reports to the Security Council through its Committee established pursuant to resolution 2140 (2014). In accordance with paragraph 21 of that resolution, the Panel is mandated to undertake the following tasks:

(a) To assist the Committee in carrying out its mandate as specified in resolution 2140 (2014), including by providing the Committee at any time with information relevant to the potential designation of individuals and entities that may be engaging in the activities described in paragraphs 17 and 18 of that resolution;

(b) To gather, examine and analyse information from States, relevant United Nations bodies, regional organizations and other interested parties regarding the implementation of the measures decided in resolution 2140 (2014), in particular incidents of undermining political transition;

(c) To provide a midterm update to the Committee no later than 24 September 2015, and a final report no later than 24 January 2016 to the Security Council after discussion with the Committee;

(d) To assist the Committee in refining and updating information on the list of individuals subject to measures imposed pursuant to paragraphs 11 and 15 of resolution 2140 (2014), including through the provision of identifying information and additional information for the publicly available narrative summary of reasons for listing.

133. The mandate of the Panel of Experts was modified by paragraph 21 of resolution 2216 (2015) to include monitoring implementation of the measures imposed in paragraph 14 of that resolution, namely an arms embargo.

Cooperation with other entities

134. The Panel of Experts cooperates with Member States, including the Government of Yemen, and receives the cooperation and assistance of international, regional and subregional organizations such as the Gulf Cooperation Council, the World Bank and IMF, the United Nations country team in Yemen, the Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Yemen and INTERPOL. In carrying out its mandate, the Panel cooperates with other sanctions monitoring teams, groups and panels, as mandated and appropriate.

135. The Department of Political Affairs is responsible for providing administrative and substantive support to the Panel of Experts. The Department of Safety and Security provides advice on safety and security issues. The Department of Field Support provides administrative support related to staff and operations in Sana'a, Yemen, through the Kuwait Joint Support Office. The Sana'a Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Yemen also provides operational support where

available. Where available, the Close Protection Team of the Office will supplement the existing close protection officers of the Panel and vice versa. When both the Panel and the Special Envoy are in Yemen at the same time, the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia and other United Nations offices in the region will provide support through the provision of close protection security officers, on a cost-reimbursable basis.

Performance information

136. The Panel of Experts provided an update to the Committee on 5 June 2014, an interim report on 27 August 2014 and a final report on 15 January 2015 pursuant to resolution 2140 (2014). It also submitted additional investigative reports to the Committee relevant to the potential designation of individuals or entities.

Table 37
Performance for the period from 1 January to 31 December 2015

Expected accomplishments	Actual results, with a focus on major indicators of achievement for 2015
(a) Enhanced capacity of the Security Council to take follow-up action on alleged violations	• The Panel of Experts engaged in several trips to the Middle East and the Horn of Africa to pursue lines of investigation pursuant to its mandate. Members of the Panel also travelled to countries where assets suspected of belonging to designated individuals were believed to be held
	• The Panel of Experts' midterm update to the Committee included information and analysis on acts that threaten the peace, security or stability of Yemen. The Panel also provided the Committee with new statements of case on individuals meeting the designation criteria
(b) Enhanced capacity of the Security Council to adjust the sanctions regime	• The Panel of Experts' midterm update to the Committee included information pertaining to the implementation of the sanctions measures. An analysis of commercial maritime shipping in connection with the implementation of the targeted arms embargo was also included
	• The Panel of Experts provided updates to the sanctions list, including the provision of additional bio-identifiers for designated individuals
(c) Improved compliance by States and other entities with the sanctions measures	• The Chair of the Committee arranged an open briefing to enhance dialogue with Member States and inform them about the work and activities of the Committee
	• The Panel of Experts maintained contacts with many States of the region and elsewhere in order to discuss and receive updates on the implementation and enforcement of the sanctions measures
	• Member States communicated to the Committee reports on the implementation of the asset freeze and travel ban

Planning assumptions for 2016

137. In 2016, the projected requirements for which are outlined in the present report, the Panel of Experts is expected to monitor the implementation of the relevant measures specified by the Security Council in its resolutions 2140 (2014) and 2216 (2015) and to continue to collect information relevant to the potential designation of individuals or entities. Subject to the security situation, it is expected that the Panel will conduct fieldwork and on-site investigation of acts that, inter alia, meet the designation criteria in the region and in Yemen.

138. The objective, expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and performance measures of the Panel of Experts are set out in table 38 below.

Table 38
Objectives, expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and performance measures

Objective: To ensure the full implementation of the sanctions measures contained in Security Council resolutions 2140 (2014) and 2216 (2015) pertaining to Yemen

Expected accomplishments	Indicators of achievement
(a) Enhanced capacity of the Security Council to take follow-up action on alleged violations	(a) (i) Number of official communications from the Committee to States and other entities on alleged violations cited by the Panel of Experts *Performance measures* 2014: 11 Estimate 2015: 10 Target 2016: 10 (ii) Number of bilateral meetings between the Chair of the Committee and States and organizations concerned to follow up on the reports of the Panel of Experts *Performance measures* 2014: 2 Estimate 2015: 7 Target 2016: 2

Outputs

- Reports to the Security Council (2)
- Investigations reports to the Committee on the violations or implementation of the Council's sanctions measures (5)

Expected accomplishments	Indicators of achievement
(b) Enhanced capacity of the Security Council to adjust the sanctions regime	(b) (i) Number of recommendations made by the Panel of Experts agreed upon by the Committee *Performance measures* 2014: 7 Estimate 2015: 5 Target 2016: 5 (ii) Number of recommendations made by the Panel of Experts incorporated by the Security Council into subsequent resolutions *Performance measures* 2014: 3 Estimate 2015: 2 Target 2016: 2

Outputs

- Recommendations on adjustments to the sanctions regime (2)
- Recommendations concerning new individuals or entities to be listed or updates to the existing sanctions list (6)

Expected accomplishments	Indicators of achievement
(c) Improved compliance by States and other entities with the sanctions measures	(c) (i) Number of communications from States and other entities informing of compliance-related issues *Performance measures* 2014: 15 Estimate 2015: 32 Target 2016: 32 (ii) Number of communications from States and other entities seeking advice on ways to improve compliance *Performance measures* 2014: 14 Estimate 2015: 14 Target 2016: 14

Outputs

- Communications to States and entities requesting information relating to compliance with the sanctions measures (34)
- Investigations into possible violations of the measures by States and other entities (6)

External factors

139. The objective would be achieved on the assumption that States comply with the resolutions of the Security Council and cooperate with the Panel of Experts on Yemen, and provided that the investigations of the Panel are not hindered.

Resource requirements (regular budget)

Table 39
Financial resources
(Thousands of United States dollars)

	2014-2015			*Requirements for 2016*			
Category	*Appropriation (1)*	*Estimated expenditure (2)*	*Variance (3)=(1)-(2)*	*Total (4)*	*Non-recurrent (5)*	*Total requirements for 2015 (6)*	*Variance, 2015-2016 (7)=(4)-(6)*
Civilian personnel costs	1 066.9	1 377.7	(310.8)	916.5	–	732.5	184.0
Operational costs	3 796.4	2 493.4	1 303.0	2 100.8	250.0	1 876.8	224.0
Total	**4 863.3**	**3 871.1**	**992.2**	**3 017.3**	**250.0**	**2 609.3**	**408.0**

Table 40
Positions

	Professional and higher categories									*General Service and related categories*			*National staff*			
	USG	*ASG*	*D-2*	*D-1*	*P-5*	*P-4*	*P-3*	*P-2*	***Subtotal***	*Field Service*	*Security Service*	*General Service*	***Total international***	*National Professional Officer*	*Local level*	*United Nations Volunteers*	***Total***
Approved 2015	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1		5	–	6	–	2	–	8
Proposed 2016	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1		5	–	6	–	2	–	8
Change	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–	–

140. The anticipated unencumbered balance for 2014-2015 is mainly attributable to a decrease in the amount of travel of the experts, travel of staff and replacement costs for security officers due to the security situation in Yemen and to the postponement of the acquisition of two armoured vehicles, partly offset by increased requirements for civilian staff due to the vacancy rate being lower than budgeted in 2015. The security situation in Yemen has led to a reduction of the amount of travel of the experts to the country as well as the amount of travel of the Political Affairs Officer accompanying the experts in their travel. Because the

experts have been less present in Yemen in 2015 than expected at the time of the preparation of the 2015 budget, there has been a reduced need for close protection, which is provided partly by the dedicated Close Protection Team and partly by security officers from other United Nations offices. The reduced need for security officers from other United Nations offices has led to a reduction of the amount of travel for security officers as well as reduced requirements for replacement of these security officers in their duty station.

141. Should the Security Council extend the mandate of the Panel of Experts on Yemen beyond 25 March 2016, the estimated requirements for 2016 would amount to $3,017,300 (net of staff assessment). That amount would provide for salaries and common staff costs for one position of Political Affairs Officer (P-3), five Close Protection Officers (Field Service) and two Drivers (Local level) to provide substantive and logistical support to the members of the Panel ($916,500); fees ($552,000) and official travel ($480,800) of the five members of the Panel; official travel of the Political Affairs Officer and of security officers to supplement the dedicated Close Protection Team in Sana'a ($329,000); the rental of premises and security services ($262,200); the acquisition of two armoured vehicles and other transportation services ($378,400); and other operational and logistical support requirements, such as communications, information technology equipment and maintenance and miscellaneous supplies and services ($98,400).

142. In 2016, there will be no change to the approved staffing structure of the Panel of Experts on Yemen.

143. The variance (increase) between the 2016 requirements and the 2015 approved budget is mainly attributable to the postponement to 2016 of the acquisition of two armoured vehicles and to an increase in staffing costs due to the vacancy rate being lower than budgeted in 2015.

Extrabudgetary resources

144. No extrabudgetary resources were available in 2015 or are projected for the Panel of Experts on Yemen for 2016.

K. Panel of Experts on South Sudan

($1,428,400)

Background, mandate and objective

145. The Panel of Experts on South Sudan was established by the Security Council in its resolution 2206 (2015), by which the Council requested the Secretary-General to create, for an initial period of 13 months, a group of up to five experts under the direction of the Committee, established by the Council in the same resolution, to oversee an assets freeze and a travel ban imposed on individuals or entities designated by the Committee as engaging in or providing support for acts that threaten the peace, security and stability in South Sudan, and to provide information relevant to the potential designation of such individuals and entities. The Panel is mandated to undertake the following tasks in accordance with paragraph 18 of resolution 2206 (2015):

(a) To assist the Committee in carrying out its mandate as specified in resolution 2206 (2015), including through providing the Committee with information relevant to the potential designation of individuals and entities who may be engaging in the activities described in paragraphs 6 and 7 of that resolution;

(b) To gather, examine and analyse information regarding the implementation of the measures decided in resolution 2206 (2015), in particular incidents of non-compliance, with particular focus on the benchmarks outlined in paragraphs 21 and 22 of that resolution;

(c) To gather, examine and analyse information regarding the supply, sale or transfer of arms and related materiel and related military or other assistance, including through illicit trafficking networks, to individuals and entities undermining political processes to reach a final peace agreement or participating in acts that violate international human rights law or international humanitarian law, as applicable;

(d) To provide to the Council, after discussion with the Committee, an interim report by 1 September 2015, a final report by 1 February 2016 and, except in the months when these reports are due, updates each month;

(e) To assist the Committee in refining and updating information on the list of individuals and entities subject to the measures imposed by the Council in its resolution 2206 (2015), including through the provision of identifying information and additional information for the publicly available narrative summary of reasons for listing.

Cooperation with other entities

146. In carrying out its mandate, in addition to seeking the cooperation and assistance of Member States, the Panel of Experts on South Sudan seeks the cooperation and assistance of regional and economic organizations, such as the African Union and its commission of inquiry; relevant United Nations operations in the field, such as the United Nations Mission in South Sudan; the Intergovernmental Authority on Development and its monitoring and verification mechanism; and other relevant sanctions monitoring teams, groups and panels.

Performance information

147. The Panel of Experts provided its first monthly report pursuant to paragraph 18 (d) of Security Council resolution 2206 (2015) on 26 June 2015 and, in accordance with the resolution, at monthly intervals thereafter except for the months in which it prepared its interim and final reports. On 31 July 2015, the Panel's interim report was submitted to the Committee. The Panel also submitted additional investigative reports to the Committee relevant to the potential designation of individuals or entities.

Table 41
Performance for the period from 1 January to 31 December 2015

Expected accomplishments	Actual results, with a focus on major indicators of achievement for 2015
(a) Enhanced capacity of the Security Council to take follow-up action on alleged violations	• The Panel of Experts maintained a constant presence in the country and the region, and travelled to particular areas of interest for its mandate. The Panel investigated thoroughly all aspects relating to the implementation of the assets freeze and travel ban
	• The Panel of Experts provided the Committee with an exhaustive analysis of the implementation of the sanctions regime in South Sudan, including a list of stakeholders involved in the Panel's activities of investigation
(b) Enhanced capacity of the Security Council to adjust the sanctions regime	• The Panel of Experts provided the Committee with a confidential list of proposed names of individuals and entities for possible targeted sanctions, in conjunction with its final report
	• The Panel of Experts provided the Committee with an exhaustive analysis of the implementation of the sanctions regime in South Sudan, including recommendations on possible developments and adjustments to be considered
(c) Improved compliance by States and other entities with the sanctions measures	• The Panel of Experts continued to inform and provide support to the Government of South Sudan on how to implement the sanctions regime
	• The Panel of Experts maintained contacts with many States of the region and elsewhere in order to discuss and receive updates on the implementation and enforcement of the sanctions measures imposed on South Sudan
	• Member States communicated to the Committee measures taken for the implementation of the sanctions regime imposed on South Sudan, in accordance with paragraph 17 of resolution 2206 (2015)

Planning assumptions for 2016

148. In 2016, the projected requirements for which are outlined in the present report, the Panel of Experts will carry out its mandated activities, in particular by monitoring the implementation of the relevant measures specified by the Security Council in its resolution 2206 (2015). The Panel will collect information on and monitor the implementation by States of the measures imposed by the Council. The Panel is expected to conduct extensive fieldwork and on-site investigation of alleged violations and make recommendations thereon. The Panel is expected to submit an interim report, a final report and monthly updates on its activities to the Council that would include specific recommendations.

149. The objective, expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and performance measures of the Panel of Experts are set out in table 42 below.

Table 42
Objectives, expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and performance measures

Objective: To ensure the full implementation of the sanctions measures contained in Security Council resolution 2206 (2015) pertaining to South Sudan

Expected accomplishments	Indicators of achievement
(a) Enhanced capacity of the Security Council to take follow-up action on alleged violations	(a) (i) Number of official communications from the Committee to States and other entities on alleged violations cited by the Panel of Experts *Performance measures* 2014: not applicable Estimate 2015: 6 Target 2016: 6 (ii) Number of bilateral meetings between the Chair of the Committee and concerned States and organizations to follow up on the report of the Panel of Experts *Performance measures* 2014: not applicable Estimate 2015: 3 Target 2016: 6

Outputs

- Reports to the Security Council (2)
- Updates to the Committee (10)

Expected accomplishments	Indicators of achievement
(b) Enhanced capacity of the Security Council to adjust the sanctions regime	(b) (i) Number of recommendations made by the Panel of Experts agreed upon by the Committee *Performance measures* 2014: not applicable Estimate 2015: 6 Target 2016: 6

	(ii) Number of recommendations made by the Panel of Experts incorporated by the Security Council into subsequent resolutions *Performance measures* 2014: not applicable Estimate 2015: 1 Target 2016: 1

Outputs

- Recommendation on adjustments to the sanctions regime (1)
- Recommendations concerning new individuals or entities to be listed or updates to the existing sanctions list (3)

Expected accomplishments	Indicators of achievement
(c) Improved compliance by States and other entities with the sanctions measures	(c) (i) Number of communications from States and other entities informing of compliance-related issues *Performance measures* 2014: not applicable Estimate 2015: 20 Target 2016: 13 (ii) Number of communications from States and other entities seeking advice on ways to comply with the measures *Performance measures* 2014: not applicable Estimate 2015: 9 Target 2016: 9

Outputs

- Communications to States and other entities requesting information relating to compliance with the sanctions measures (36)
- Investigations into the compliance of States and other entities with the sanctions regime (7)

External factors

150. The objective would be achieved on the assumption that States comply with the resolutions of the Security Council and cooperate with the Panel of Experts, and provided that the investigations of the Panel are not hindered.

Resource requirements (regular budget)

Table 43
Financial resources
(Thousands of United States dollars)

	2014-2015			Requirements for 2016			
Category	Appropriation (1)	Estimated expenditure (2)	Variance (3)=(1)-(2)	Total (4)	Non-recurrent (5)	Total requirements for 2015 (6)	Variance, 2015-2016 (7)=(4)-(6)
Civilian personnel costs	134.5	119.9	14.6	336.9	–	134.5	202.4
Operational costs	813.0	771.4	41.6	1 091.5	–	813.0	278.5
Total	**947.5**	**891.3**	**56.2**	**1 428.4**	**–**	**947.5**	**480.9**

Table 44
Positions

	Professional and higher categories									General Service and related categories			National staff			
	USG	ASG	D-2	D-1	P-5	P-4	P-3	P-2	**Subtotal**	Field Security Service	General Service	**Total international**	National Professional Officer	Local level	United Nations Volunteers	**Total**
Approved 2015	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	2	3	–	–	–	3
Proposed 2016	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	2	3	–	–	–	3
Change	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

151. The anticipated unencumbered balance for 2014-2015 is mainly attributable to the fees of the experts being lower than budgeted as the composition of the Panel of Experts changes.

152. Should the Security Council extend the mandate of the Panel of Experts on South Sudan beyond 2 April 2016, the estimated requirements for 2016 would amount to $1,428,400 (net of staff assessment). That amount would provide for salaries and common staff costs for three positions (1 P-3 and 2 General Service (Other level)) to provide substantive and administrative support to the members of the Panel ($336,900); fees ($498,000) and official travel ($429,000) of the five members of the Panel; official travel of staff ($37,500); and other operational and logistical support requirements, such as the rental of premises, the rental of vehicles, communications, information technology equipment and maintenance and miscellaneous supplies and services ($127,000).

153. In 2016, there will be no change to the approved staffing structure of the Panel of Experts on South Sudan.

154. The variance (increase) between the 2016 requirements and the 2015 approved budget is mainly attributable to the fact that the provision for 2016 is based on 12 months of operation while the provision for 2015 was based on 8 months of operation. This will lead to an increase in the travel of the experts and the travel of the Political Affairs Officer who accompanies them in their travels, and to an

increase in operational requirements in the field, namely the rental of vehicles and miscellaneous administrative and logistical support to the Panel of Experts.

Extrabudgetary resources

155. No extrabudgetary resources were available in 2015 or are projected for the Panel of Experts on South Sudan for 2016.

L. Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team established pursuant to Security Council resolution 1526 (2004) and the Office of the Ombudsperson established pursuant to Security Council resolution 1904 (2009)

($4,420,600)

Background, mandate and objective

156. The Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team was established on 15 March 2004 by the Security Council in its resolution 1526 (2004). The Monitoring Team, composed of eight experts, reports to two Committees: the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1989 (2011) concerning Al-Qaida and associated individuals and entities, and the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1988 (2011) concerning the Taliban and associated individuals and entities.

157. The Monitoring Team, which is based in New York, includes a Coordinator and seven experts in the areas of information analysis and counter-terrorism; political analysis; banking, finance and alternative remittance systems; arms trade and arms embargo issues; and customs and travel ban enforcement. The Monitoring Team oversees sanctions imposed on individuals and entities associated with Al-Qaida and the Taliban. The Monitoring Team is mandated to undertake the following tasks:

(a) To gather information on, and keep the Committees informed of, instances and common patterns of non-compliance with the measures imposed in the relevant resolutions, as well as to facilitate, upon request by Member States, assistance in capacity-building;

(b) To work closely with States of residence, nationality, location or incorporation of listed individuals and entities, designating States and other relevant States, and to provide recommendations to both Committees on actions taken to respond to non-compliance.

158. In paragraph 20 of its resolution 1904 (2009), the Security Council established the Office of the Ombudsperson to assist the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999) when it considers requests from individuals and entities seeking removal from the list of sanctioned individuals and entities. In 2011 and 2012, the Council strengthened the Office of the Ombudsperson through the adoption of its resolutions 1989 (2011) and 2083 (2012). The Ombudsperson submits recommendations on delisting petitions to the Al-Qaida Sanctions Committee. Where the Ombudsperson recommends delisting of individuals, they are delisted unless the Committee decides by consensus to retain the listing or refers the matter to the Council for a vote.

159. The Office of the Ombudsperson provides an independent mechanism through which a listed person or entity can seek delisting from the Al-Qaida Sanctions List. It works in an impartial manner; it neither seeks nor receives instructions from any Government or any other entity.

160. The Ombudsperson is mandated to undertake the following tasks:

(a) To receive requests from individuals, groups or entities seeking to be removed from the Al-Qaida Sanctions List and to review them in an independent and impartial manner;

(b) To present to the Committee observations and a recommendation on the delisting of those individuals, groups or entities that have requested removal from the Al-Qaida Sanctions List through the Office of the Ombudsperson, either a recommendation to retain the listing or a recommendation that the Committee consider delisting.

Cooperation with other entities

161. The Monitoring Team interacts closely with the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA), the Counter-Terrorism Committee, the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate, the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force and the Group of Experts that supports the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004). Both in New York and during joint technical missions, the Monitoring Team experts have continued to coordinate their work and share information with the experts of the Counter-Terrorism Committee and the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004). They regularly exchange information, undertake joint visits to Member States and cooperate on outreach activities with other expert groups.

162. Furthermore, the Monitoring Team continues to strengthen its cooperation with other international and regional organizations such as the Terrorism Prevention Branch of UNODC, the Action against Terrorism Unit of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), the African Union, the Financial Action Task Force and its regional bodies and the Organization of Islamic Cooperation. The work of the Monitoring Team also continues to benefit from cooperative arrangements with INTERPOL, through the issuance of INTERPOL-United Nations Security Council Special Notices. In addition, the Monitoring Team regularly convenes regional meetings with the intelligence and security agencies of Member States.

163. The Office of the Ombudsperson interacts with petitioners seeking delisting, the relevant States, the Monitoring Team, and United Nations entities, including the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism and the Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. Moreover, the Ombudsperson also interacts with States or regional organizations where the sanctions measures of the Security Council have been challenged in courts of law (such as Canada, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the European Union).

Performance information

164. The Monitoring Team continued to actively promote and deepen understanding of the Al-Qaida and the 1988 sanctions regimes of the Security Council and to address non-compliance issues. In its most recent reports to the Al-Qaida and 1988 Sanctions Committees (see S/2014/770, S/2014/815, S/2015/79 and S/2015/358), it provided information on the latest trends in activities by Al-Qaida and the Taliban and their affiliates, as well as the threat posed by the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant and the Al-Nusrah Front. It has also reported, as tasked by the Security Council, on the current trends in activities and threats posed by foreign terrorist fighters.

165. The Monitoring Team has completed the narrative summaries of reasons for the listing of 13 individuals and entities listed so far in 2015.

166. During 2015, the Monitoring Team participated in a visit to Tashkent organized by the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate. This joint trip allowed the Monitoring Team experts to discuss issues related to capacity-building and threats posed by Al-Qaida affiliates in Central Asia.

167. The Monitoring Team has had a series of meetings with other sanctions panels and has coordinated with United Nations sanctions experts at terrorism financing-related events.

168. In 2015, the Ombudsperson has so far continued work with regard to nine ongoing cases and received five new delisting petitions. Each of these cases involved an information-gathering process that required interaction and follow-up with various States. Independent research has also been conducted and other sources of information have been pursued. The process involves a dialogue with the petitioners. The method of the dialogue has varied depending on the facts of the case and has included in-person discussions and the submission of questions and responses by telephone, e-mail or letter. In several cases, it was necessary to translate questions and answers into and from a language that the petitioner understands, including languages other than the six official languages of the United Nations.

169. In accordance with annex II to resolution 2161 (2014), each petition requires in-depth analysis of the information gathered, and the preparation and presentation of a comprehensive report to the Committee. Also in accordance with the mandate, the Ombudsperson will submit two biannual reports to the Security Council on the activities of the Office of the Ombudsperson in 2015 and has fulfilled other requirements, such as sending notification letters to newly listed persons and entities.

170. The Office of the Ombudsperson has also continued its efforts to raise awareness about the Office and to make it accessible to potential petitioners and to the public generally. This includes updating and improving the website and sending notification letters to listed individuals with known addresses. The Ombudsperson is continuing to develop policy documents to ensure transparency and consistency of approach. These include guidelines for the submission of delisting applications, information on the procedures for handling delisting requests and an outline of the approach and standards to be applied by the Ombudsperson in assessing delisting petitions. The Ombudsperson has continued discussions with several States regarding arrangements or agreements that would allow for the sharing of classified/

confidential information with the Ombudsperson. Sixteen such arrangements have been put in place thus far, as well as other arrangements for ad hoc assistance. The Ombudsperson has also continued to deliver presentations at various international and regional forums and has met with national, regional and international judges and other officials involved in work of relevance to the mandate of the Office.

Table 45
Performance for the period from 1 January to 31 December 2015

Expected accomplishments	Actual results, with a focus on major indicators of achievement for 2015
(a) Enhanced capacity of the Security Council to take follow-up action on alleged violations	• The Monitoring Team gathered information on the sanctions implementation and instances of non-compliance with the travel ban, arms embargo and assets freeze, and informed the Committees of its main findings
(b) Enhanced capacity of the Security Council to adjust the sanctions regime	• The Monitoring Team has continued to provide advice and recommendations to the Sanctions Committees on enhancing the sanctions regimes through its reports and written communications and through participation in the Committees' meetings. The Al-Qaida Sanctions Committee has agreed with 10 of the 11 recommendations contained in the report submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 2178 (2014) (see S/2015/358). The Al-Qaida Committee was still considering the 13 recommendations contained in the Team's seventeenth report (see S/2015/441). The 1988 Sanctions Committee was still considering the three recommendations made by the Team in its sixth report (see S/2015/648)
(c) Improved compliance by States and other entities with the sanctions measures	• The Monitoring Team continued its outreach and undertook 19 visits to Member States during 2015, as mandated by the Security Council • Numerous States visited indicated that they would take specific action to enhance their implementation of the sanctions, for example by adopting or upgrading legislation or enhancing the distribution of updated sanctions lists among border control posts and financial institutions. Member States were also informed by the Monitoring Team of specific international assistance available to them in order to improve their capacity for compliance with the sanctions
(d) Improved fairness and transparency of the delisting process of the Al-Qaida Sanctions Committee	• The Ombudsperson visited relevant States to conduct personal interviews with separate delisting petitioners • The Ombudsperson continued updating the Security Council in the biannual reports of the Ombudsperson
(e) Improved recourse by listed individuals and entities to an independent and impartial review of their listing	• To date in 2015, five new requests have been received by the Office of the Ombudsperson, five comprehensive reports have been submitted and two presentations have been made to the Committee

Planning assumptions for 2016

171. In 2016, the projected requirements for which are outlined in the present report, the Monitoring Team will continue to carry out its mandated activities and will also continue to develop its contacts with Member States, in particular with officials most concerned with countering the threat posed by Al-Qaida, in order to provide the Security Council, through the Al-Qaida Sanctions Committee, with current information on the changing nature of the threat. The Monitoring Team will also continue to work closely with UNAMA, the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali and UNSOM to maximize the contribution of the sanctions regime under resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1988 (2011) to the promotion of peace and stability in the States where these Missions operate and in neighbouring countries. The Monitoring Team will continue to contribute to the implementation of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy through the Secretary-General's Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force.

172. It is anticipated that the Office of the Ombudsperson will continue to receive a similar amount of delisting requests. The work involved will continue to be labour-intensive, with each petition requiring follow-up with States and the petitioner, independent research and the preparation of detailed reports. Effective dialogue with the petitioner will continue to require the translation of outgoing and incoming communications and, in a few instances, the assistance of an interpreter may be required. The Ombudsperson will also continue to fulfil the additional responsibilities of the Office, including sending notifications, where possible, to newly listed individuals and entities. The Ombudsperson will continue to take steps to publicize the existence of the Office, especially to those individuals or entities that might want to present a delisting petition. Effort will continue to put in place agreements and arrangements with respect to the disclosure of confidential information.

173. The objective, expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and performance measures of the Monitoring Team are set out in table 46 below.

Table 46
Objectives, expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and performance measures

Objective: To prevent terrorist activities perpetrated by individuals or entities belonging to or associated with Al-Qaida and the Taliban

Expected accomplishments	Indicators of achievement
(a) Enhanced capacity of the Security Council to take follow-up action on alleged violations	(a) (i) Number of discussions within the Committees' meetings on instances of non-compliance with the sanctions regime as reported by the Monitoring Team or a Member State *Performance measures* 2014: 7 Estimate 2015: 7 Target 2016: 7

	(ii) Number of references in the Committees' position papers or in Security Council resolutions of non-compliance with the sanctions regimes, including measures to address them *Performance measures* 2014: 2 Estimate 2015: 4 Target 2016: 4

Outputs

- Comprehensive reports to the Committees (3)
- Country visit reports (20)
- Reports on the participation of the Monitoring Team in meetings of international organizations and other meetings (12)

Expected accomplishments	Indicators of achievement
(b) Enhanced capacity of the Security Council to adjust the sanctions regime	(b) (i) Number of findings and recommendations made by the Monitoring Team agreed upon by the Committees *Performance measures* 2014: 18 Estimate 2015: 19 Target 2016: 19 (ii) Number of new standard forms for listing submissions and explanatory notes agreed upon by the Committees *Performance measures* 2014: 3 Estimate 2015: 2 Target 2016: 2 (iii) Number of amendments approved by the Committees to entries on the sanctions lists *Performance measures* 2014: 77 Estimate 2015: 70 Target 2016: 70

Outputs

- Recommendations to the Committees and to the Security Council on actions aimed at promoting or modifying the sanctions regime (20)
- Narrative summaries of reasons for listing names on relevant sanctions lists (20)
- Proposals for revision of the documents on the Committees' website (14)
- Presentations to the Committees on the results of country visits (20)

Expected accomplishments	Indicators of achievement
(c) Improved compliance by States and other entities with the sanctions measures	(c) Number of communications from States and other entities informing of compliance-related issues *Performance measures* 2014: 45 Estimate 2015: 45 Target 2016: 45

Outputs

- Cooperation projects to broaden the engagement with international, regional and subregional organizations on issues relevant to the work of the relevant Committees (9)
- Updated information packages for Member States on the sanctions regimes, the sanctions measures and the work and procedures of the Committees (2)
- Regional meetings for security and intelligence services on the Al-Qaida threat and the implementation of the sanctions regime (2)

Expected accomplishments	Indicators of achievement
(d) Improved fairness and transparency of the delisting process of the Al-Qaida Sanctions Committee	(d) (i) Number of communications from States and relevant bodies enabling the Ombudsperson to tell petitioners what the case is against them *Performance measures* 2014: 241 Estimate 2015: 241 Target 2016: 241 (ii) Number of cases of listed individuals and entities reviewed providing petitioners with the possibility of answering the case against them *Performance measures* 2014: 17 Estimate 2015: 17 Target 2016: 17

Outputs

- Letters to States and relevant bodies seeking in-depth information on delisting petitions received (100)
- Reports to the Security Council (2)
- Communications to petitioners and listed persons and entities (80)

Expected accomplishments	Indicators of achievement
(e) Improved recourse by listed individuals and entities to an independent and impartial review of their listing	(e) Number of enhanced delisting requests presented to the Committees that include the analysis and observations of the Ombudsperson *Performance measures* 2014: 13 Estimate 2015: 13 Target 2016: 13

Outputs

- Comprehensive case reports in relation to delisting petitions (30)

External factors

174. The objective would be achieved on the assumption that States comply with the resolutions of the Security Council and cooperate with the Monitoring Team and the Ombudsperson, and provided that the gathering of relevant information and its analysis are not hindered.

Resource requirements (regular budget)

Table 47
Financial resources
(Thousands of United States dollars)

	2014-2015			*Requirements for 2016*			
Category	*Appropriation* (1)	*Estimated expenditure* (2)	*Variance* (3)=(1)-(2)	*Total* (4)	*Non-recurrent* (5)	*Total requirements for 2015* (6)	*Variance, 2015-2016* (7)=(4)-(6)
Civilian personnel costs	2 911.2	2 959.5	(48.3)	1 506.7	–	1 461.1	45.6
Operational costs	6 088.9	5 703.7	385.2	2 913.9	–	3 035.0	(121.1)
Total	**9 000.1**	**8 663.2**	**336.9**	**4 420.6**	**–**	**4 496.1**	**(75.5)**

Table 48
Positions

	Professional and higher categories									*General Service and related categories*			*National staff*			
	USG	*ASG*	*D-2*	*D-1*	*P-5*	*P-4*	*P-3*	*P-2*	***Subtotal***	*Field Security Service*	*General Service*	***Total international***	*National Professional Officer*	*Local level*	*United Nations Volunteers*	***Total***
Approved 2015	–	–	–	–	1	2	3	–	**6**	–	**6**	**12**	–	–	–	**12**
Proposed 2016	–	–	–	–	1	2	3	–	**6**	–	**6**	**12**	–	–	–	**12**
Change	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

175. The anticipated unencumbered balance for 2014-2015 is mainly attributable to the application of changes in the standards of travel as the contracts of the experts are renewed.

176. The mandates of the Monitoring Team established pursuant to Security Council resolution 1526 (2004) concerning Al-Qaida and the Taliban and associated individuals and entities and of the Office of the Ombudsperson have been extended until 15 December 2017. The estimated requirements for 2016 amount to $4,420,600 (net of staff assessment). That amount would provide for salaries and common staff costs for the continuation of 12 positions to provide substantive and administrative support to the members of the Monitoring Team and to the Office of the Ombudsperson ($1,506,700); fees ($1,789,200) and official travel ($479,400) of the 8 members of the Team and of the Ombudsperson; official travel of staff ($95,400); the rental of premises and office equipment and maintenance ($341,000); communications ($24,900); information technology equipment and maintenance ($88,900); and other supplies and services ($95,100).

177. In 2016, there will be no change to the approved staffing structure of the Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team.

178. The variance (decrease) between the 2016 requirements and the 2015 approved budget is attributable to the full application of the change in the standards of travel as the contracts of the experts are renewed, partly offset by an increase in staffing costs which reflect the provision at the actual average step in grade and dependency status of current incumbents, and the ratio of actual common staff costs expenditures to actual salaries, based on expenditure trends.

Extrabudgetary resources

179. No extrabudgetary resources were available in 2015 or are projected for the Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team and the Office of the Ombudsperson for 2016.

M. Support to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004) on the non-proliferation of all weapons of mass destruction

($3,143,100)

Background, mandate and objective

180. By its resolution 1540 (2004), the Security Council, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, decided that all States should refrain from providing any form of support to non-State actors that attempt to develop, acquire, manufacture, possess, transport, transfer or use nuclear, chemical or biological weapons and their means of delivery. In addition, all States, in accordance with their national procedures, are requested to adopt and enforce appropriate effective laws that prohibit any non-State actor from engaging in such activities, in particular for terrorist purposes, and to take and enforce effective measures to establish domestic controls to prevent the proliferation of nuclear, chemical or biological weapons and their means of delivery, including by establishing appropriate controls over related materials.

181. The Security Council established a Committee, consisting of all members of the Council, to report to it on the implementation of the resolution. In accordance with resolution 1540 (2004), the Committee was provided with the assistance of experts. The Council extended the mandate of the Committee in its resolution 1810 (2008).

182. By its resolution 1977 (2011), the Security Council extended the mandate of the Committee until 25 April 2021. In paragraph 5 (a) of the resolution, the Council requested the Secretary-General to establish, in consultation with the Committee, a group of up to eight experts, acting under the direction and purview of the Committee, composed of individuals with the appropriate experience and knowledge to provide the Committee with expertise, to assist the Committee in carrying out its mandate. By its resolution 2055 (2012), the Council requested the Secretary-General to increase the size of the group of experts to up to nine experts. The group of experts provides support to the Committee on a day-to-day basis. Their tasks include the preparation of the Committee's matrix (a tool to record data on the status of implementation of the resolution); providing advice to Member States on all areas relevant for resolution 1540 (2004) (including on assistance matters by matching requests and offers of assistance); raising awareness of the resolution (for example through participation in outreach events); drafting papers for the Committee and its working groups; supplying, as requested, technical advice; and supporting the Committee in identifying effective practices.

183. In resolution 1977 (2011), the Security Council endorsed the existing administrative and logistical support to the Committee from the Office for Disarmament Affairs and called upon the Secretariat to provide and maintain sufficient expertise to support the activities of the Committee. The Council also encouraged States that are able to do so to provide resources to the Office for Disarmament Affairs to assist States in implementing their obligations in respect of resolution 1540 (2004). The Office for Disarmament Affairs supports the activities of the Committee and its group of experts relating to the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004). The Office supports these activities through the organization of regional and subregional workshops on the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004) and through country-specific missions and activities; by

strengthening the cooperation between international, regional and subregional bodies through the organization of working meetings on cooperation in promoting the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004) and by promoting their participation in these events; and by facilitating effective partnerships with civil society and the private sector through the organization of outreach events and other interactions with these stakeholders. The Office also provides administrative support and maintains the official website of the Committee that is overseen by the experts under the direction of the Committee with the aim of enhancing transparency in the work of the Committee and providing wider public access to information on its activities.

Cooperation with other entities

184. The Committee, its group of experts and the Office for Disarmament Affairs cooperate closely with international, regional and subregional organizations and other intergovernmental institutions and arrangements possessing non-proliferation expertise.

185. Regional and subregional organizations have taken a proactive and supporting role in the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004). They provide valuable insights into the common needs and priorities of their Member States and help to deliver assistance. The Committee and its experts promote the establishment of regional coordinators within these organizations and support their activities relating to the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004), including through support for and participation in conferences and country-specific activities.

186. The Committee and its experts also cooperate with the Security Council Committees established pursuant to Security Council resolutions 1267 (1999), 1988 (2011) and 1989 (2011) on Al-Qaida and the Taliban, and Council resolution 1373 (2001) on counter-terrorism as well as their experts. The three Committees have continued to provide joint briefings to the Council outlining the areas of continued cooperation and coordination, and conducted joint activities and visits to Member States.

Performance information

187. The Committee, its experts and the Office for Disarmament Affairs continue their efforts to advance the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004) guided by the programme of work. The Committee has made progress in enhancing its engagement with Member States, guided by the established principles of transparency, equal treatment, cooperation and consistency in its approach. Progress has been recorded by the Committee on the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004) by States and considerable progress was made in enhancing the transparency of the work and achievements of the Committee. The Committee also acknowledged further progress made in fostering cooperation with international, regional and subregional organizations and other entities, and in developing a working relationship with non-governmental organizations to facilitate the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004) by States.

Table 49
Performance for the period from 1 January to 31 December 2015

Expected accomplishments	Actual results, with a focus on major indicators of achievement for 2015
(a) Fuller implementation of resolution 1540 (2004)	• National reporting remains the main source of information for the Security Council's examination of the implementation of the requirements of resolution 1540 (2004) and the main indication of States' implementation measures. With 174 Member States reporting, the Committee has a reporting record of 90 per cent. In the period under review, 2 more States submitted their first national reports; 17 non-reporting States participated in workshops dedicated to national reporting organized by the Office of Disarmament Affairs; 24 Member States submitted additional implementation information to the Committee; and 11 States provided information on their national points of contact, bringing the total number of designated national points of contact to 79
	• The Committee matrices represent a valuable tool for the general examination of information on the status of implementation by States of resolution 1540 (2004). The Committee, with the assistance of its experts, revised the matrices. During the reporting period, all country examination sheets were reviewed by the experts
	• The target number of States adopting additional measures in 2015 (30) is expected to be met
(b) Enhanced capacity of States to implement resolution 1540 (2004)	• The Committee continued to strengthen its role in facilitating assistance for the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004). Relevant developments during the reporting period focused on processing assistance requests and facilitating "matchmaking" between assistance requests and offers. The consolidated list of 59 States and international and regional organizations requesting assistance has been updated by the group of experts on a continuous basis
	• During the reporting period, the Committee and its experts conducted visits to China, Malawi, the Niger and the United Kingdom
	• States are encouraged to prepare, on a voluntary basis, national implementation action plans, mapping out their priorities and plans for implementing the key provisions of resolution 1540 (2004). During the reporting period, the Committee and its experts, with the support of the Office for Disarmament Affairs, worked bilaterally with a number of Member States to facilitate the preparation of national implementation action plans. During the reporting period, six Member States submitted their plans, while more are being prepared

Expected accomplishments	Actual results, with a focus on major indicators of achievement for 2015
	• In the period under review, the Office for Disarmament Affairs, in close cooperation with the Committee and its experts, organized and supported eight regional activities which were attended by members of the Committee and its experts
	• In resolution 1977 (2011) the Security Council encouraged the Committee to draw on relevant expertise, including civil society and the private sector. During the reporting period, the Office for Disarmament Affairs co-organized a number of events to reach out to these stakeholders, to which Committee members and the experts contributed
	• The Committee, assisted by its experts and the Office for Disarmament Affairs, intensified its efforts to develop a compilation of effective practices in accordance with paragraph 12 of resolution 1977 (2011), including by sending letters to all Member States as well as relevant international, regional and subregional organizations, and by organizing dedicated events on this issue. The 2015 target number of sets of identified effective practices, experiences shared and lessons learned (130) is expected to be met
(c) Improved interaction with and among Member States, including by enhancing synergies of relevant United Nations system entities and cooperation with other international organizations	• The reporting period was marked by an increase in practical cooperation with international, regional and subregional organizations and other United Nations entities, such as the nomination of four additional points of contact
	• During the reporting period, over 30 international, regional and subregional organizations participated in workshops organized or supported by the Office for Disarmament Affairs. The number of activities (75) involving international organizations and other entities in promoting the full implementation of resolution 1540 (2004) is expected to be achieved
	• The 2015 target number of outreach events (75) has been exceeded (85)

Planning assumptions for 2016

188. The Security Council, by its resolution 1977 (2011), extended the mandate of the Committee until 25 April 2021. On the basis of the provisions of the resolution, it is expected that the activities of the Committee will continue to enhance the implementation of the requirements of resolution 1540 (2004) by Member States, in particular through country-specific activities, the facilitation of assistance and enhanced cooperation with international, regional and subregional organizations.

189. The Committee bases its work on an annual programme of work, focusing its attention on five main areas: (a) monitoring and national implementation; (b) assistance; (c) cooperation with international organizations, including the Security Council Committees established pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999) and

1373 (2001); (d) transparency and media outreach; and (e) administration and resources. The Committee will continue to be guided by the principles of transparency, equal treatment, cooperation and consistency in its approach. In order to implement the programme of work more efficiently, the Committee will continue to operate a system of four working groups, open to all members of the Committee. In 2016, the Committee will begin intensive work on its comprehensive review of the implementation as required by the Security Council in its resolution 1977 (2011).

190. The objective, expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and performance measures of the support to the Committee are set out in table 50 below.

Table 50
Objectives, expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and performance measures

Objective: To prevent non-State actors from developing, acquiring, manufacturing, possessing, transporting, transferring or using nuclear, chemical or biological weapons and their means of delivery

Expected accomplishments	Indicators of achievement
(a) Fuller implementation of resolution 1540 (2004)	(a) (i) Number of States adopting additional measures to implement key requirements of resolution 1540 (2004)
	Performance measures
	2014: 30
	Estimate 2015: 30
	Target 2016: 30
	(ii) Number of country examination sheets (reviewed matrices)
	Performance measures
	2014: 193
	Estimate 2015: 193
	Target 2016: 193

Outputs

- Reports of the Chair of the Committee to the Security Council (4)
- Reports on international, regional and national conferences (100)
- Substantive servicing of meetings of the Committee and its working groups (15)

Expected accomplishments	Indicators of achievement
(b) Enhanced capacity of States to implement resolution 1540 (2004)	(b) Number of identified best practices, experiences shared and lessons learned *Performance measures* 2014: 115 Estimate 2015: 130 Target 2016: 115

Outputs

- Updated technical assistance database containing requests for assistance (1)
- Matchmaking facilitation of technical assistance in response to requests (17)
- Country-specific missions (8)
- Compilation of effective practices, templates and guidance (1)
- Regional capacity-building workshops and other outreach events organized or supported by the Office for Disarmament Affairs (3)

Expected accomplishments	Indicators of achievement
(c) Improved interaction with and among Member States, including by enhancing synergies of relevant United Nations system entities and cooperation with other international organizations	(c) (i) Number of outreach events *Performance measures* 2014: 89 Estimate 2015: 75 Target 2016: 75 (ii) Number of joint activities of the three Security Council Committees (established pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1989 (2011), resolution 1373 (2001) and resolution 1540 (2004)) *Performance measures* 2014: 24 Estimate 2015: 10 Target 2016: 10

(iii) Number of activities involving international organizations and other entities in promoting the full implementation of resolution 1540 (2004)

Performance measures

2014: 80

Estimate 2015: 75

Target 2016: 50

Outputs

- Presentations at events organized by international and regional organizations dealing with issues related to the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004) and presentations at workshops and other outreach events organized or supported by the Office for Disarmament Affairs (50)

External factors

191. The objective would be achieved on the assumption that Member States continue to implement the requirements of resolution 1540 (2004) and, in particular, respond to specific requirements of resolution 1977 (2011).

Resource requirements (regular budget)

Table 51
Financial resources
(Thousands of United States dollars)

	2014-2015			*Requirements for 2016*			
Category	*Appropriation* (1)	*Estimated expenditure* (2)	*Variance* (3)=(1)-(2)	*Total* (4)	*Non-recurrent* (5)	*Total requirements for 2015* (6)	*Variance, 2015-2016* (7)=(4)-(6)
Civilian personnel costs	1 446.1	1 618.0	(171.9)	802.6	–	726.5	76.1
Operational costs	4 754.6	4 754.6	–	2 340.5	6.0	2 375.5	(35.0)
Total	**6 200.7**	**6 372.6**	**(171.9)**	**3 143.1**	**6.0**	**3 102.0**	**41.1**

Table 52
Positions

	Professional and higher categories									*General Service and related categories*			*National staff*			
	USG	*ASG*	*D-2*	*D-1*	*P-5*	*P-4*	*P-3*	*P-2*	**Subtotal**	*Field Security Service*	*General Service*	**Total international**	*National Professional Officer*	*Local level*	*United Nations Volunteers*	**Total**
Approved 2015	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	3	–	2	5	–	–	–	5
Proposed 2016	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	3	–	2	5	–	–	–	5
Change	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

192. The anticipated overrun for 2014-2015 is due to the actual cost of the common staff costs for the incumbents of the positions being, on average, higher than budgeted.

193. The mandate of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004) on the non-proliferation of all weapons of mass destruction has been extended until 25 April 2021. The estimated requirements for supporting the Committee in 2016 amount to $3,143,100 (net of staff assessment). That amount would provide for salaries and common staff costs ($802,600) for the continuation of five positions to provide substantive and administrative support to the Committee; fees ($1,724,900) and official travel ($151,000) of the nine experts; official travel of the members of the Committee and staff ($203,200); and other requirements, such as the rental of premises ($165,500), communications ($11,900) and information technology equipment and maintenance ($84,000).

194. In 2016, there will be no change to the approved staffing structure.

195. The variance (increase) between the 2016 requirements and the 2015 approved budget is mainly due to increased staff costs, which reflect the provision at the actual average step in grade and dependency status of current incumbents, and the ratio of actual common staff costs expenditures to actual salaries, based on expenditure trends.

Extrabudgetary resources

196. In its resolution 1977 (2011), the Security Council urged the Committee to encourage and take full advantage of voluntary financial contributions to assist States in identifying and addressing their needs for the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004). Most of the support from the Office for Disarmament Affairs for substantive activities of the Committee, including workshops and implementation or assistance-facilitation missions, is funded from extrabudgetary resources. The 1540-related voluntary contributions and grants to the Trust Fund for Global and Regional Disarmament Activities, which is used to support the activities relating to resolution 1540 (2004), currently amount to approximately $2 million.

197. In 2015, extrabudgetary resources in the amount of $1.2 million are being used to support the Committee's country visits, including to facilitate the preparation of national action plans and related country-specific activities; to facilitate Member States' participation in events relating to resolution 1540 (2004) events; to promote the coordination of activities relating to resolution 1540 (2004) by international and regional organizations; to enhance cooperation with civil society and the private sector; and to continue support for the publication *1540 Compass*.

198. In 2016, extrabudgetary funds in the amount of $1.3 million will be used to organize or support a number of activities relating to resolution 1540 (2004), including country visits; the facilitation of Member States' participation in events relating to the resolution, including in regional workshops; the preparation of national action plans and related country-specific activities; the facilitation of national capacity-building in implementing specific requirements of resolution 1540 (2004); and continued support for the publication *1540 Compass*.

N. Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate

($8,723,700)

Background, mandate and objective

199. The Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate was established by the Security Council in its resolution 1535 (2004) to assist the Counter-Terrorism Committee in its work of monitoring, facilitating and promoting the implementation of resolution 1373 (2001) and, subsequently, resolutions 1624 (2005) and 2178 (2014). By its resolution 2129 (2013), the Council extended the mandate of the Executive Directorate until 31 December 2017, noting that it intended to conduct an interim review by 31 December 2015.

200. In its resolution 1373 (2001), the Security Council requested Member States to introduce measures to enhance their legal and institutional capacity to counter terrorist activities, including measures to criminalize the financing of terrorism; freeze without delay any funds related to persons involved in acts of terrorism; deny all forms of financial support for terrorist groups; suppress the provision of safe haven, sustenance or support for terrorists; share information with other Governments on any groups planning terrorist acts; cooperate with other Governments in the investigation, detection, arrest, extradition and prosecution of those involved in such acts; and criminalize active and passive assistance for terrorism in domestic law and bring violators to justice. The Council also called upon States to become parties, as soon as possible, to the international counter-terrorism instruments.

201. In its resolution 1624 (2005), the Security Council called upon Member States to prohibit by law and prevent incitement to commit acts of terrorism and to deny safe haven to anyone with respect to whom there is credible and relevant information giving serious reasons for considering that they have been guilty of such conduct. In the resolution, the Council also called upon States to continue international efforts to enhance dialogue and broaden understanding among civilizations.

202. In its resolution 2129 (2013), the Security Council assigned to the Executive Directorate the following tasks: (a) undertake analysis to identify emerging issues, trends and developments related to resolutions 1373 (2001) and 1624 (2005); (b) update the global implementation surveys on resolutions 1373 (2001) and 1624 (2005); (c) undertake measures to assess the impact of donor-supported project activity linked to building capacity and cooperation; (d) take steps to address the use of the Internet for terrorist purposes; (e) take into account the issue of kidnapping for ransom; (f) take steps to engage with development entities; and (g) enhance dialogue and information-sharing with special envoys, the Department of Political Affairs and the Department of Peacekeeping Operations in relation to the implementation of resolutions 1373 (2001) and 1624 (2005).

203. In its resolution 2178 (2014), the Security Council tasked the Executive Directorate to, inter alia, support the Committee to: (a) identify gaps in Member States' implementation of resolutions 1373 (2001) and 1624 (2005) that may hinder States' abilities to stem the flow of foreign terrorist fighters; (b) identify good practices to stem the flow of foreign terrorist fighters; and (c) facilitate necessary technical assistance.

204. The United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 60/288, also assigned a number of tasks to the Executive Directorate, including (a) assisting relevant regional and subregional organizations to strengthen their counter-terrorism mechanisms; (b) facilitating the adoption of legislation and administrative measures to combat terrorism; (c) identifying counter-terrorism good practices, together with relevant international organizations; and (d) facilitating technical assistance.

205. The Executive Directorate is actively engaged in system-wide United Nations efforts to combat terrorism, as a core member of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force. The Executive Directorate contributes to eight of nine Task Force working groups on, respectively, discouraging conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism; the protection of critical infrastructure including the internet, vulnerable targets and tourism security; border management and law enforcement relating to counter-terrorism (acting as Chair); countering the financing of terrorism; legal and criminal justice responses to counter-terrorism (acting as co-Chair); promoting and protecting human rights and the rule of law while countering terrorism; supporting and highlighting victims of terrorism; and national and regional counter-terrorism strategies (acting as co-Chair). The Executive Directorate continues to act as co-Chair of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force Integrated Assistance for Countering Terrorism initiative. The Executive Directorate also contributes to two ad hoc working groups of the Task Force, on foreign terrorist fighters and on preventing and countering violent extremism, respectively.

206. Country visits are an important tool of the Committee and the Executive Directorate in their direct interaction and engagement with Member States aimed at assessing States' compliance with the requirements of resolutions 1373 (2001), 1624 (2005) and 2178 (2014) and discussing terrorism trends and challenges; national counter-terrorism efforts; strengths, weaknesses, and technical assistance needs; and good practices in implementing resolutions 1373 (2001), 1624 (2005) and 2178 (2014).

Cooperation with other entities

207. International, regional and subregional organizations continue to be key partners of the Committee and the Executive Directorate in working with Member States on the implementation of resolutions 1373 (2001), 1624 (2005) and 2178 (2014). Areas of engagement with these entities include promoting international best practices; assessing States' implementation of Security Council resolutions; identifying regional and thematic challenges; providing assistance for States' capacity-building; and facilitating the delivery of technical assistance. The Executive Directorate has also been an active participant in the meetings and activities of the Global Counterterrorism Forum and its regional and thematic groups on the Sahel, the Horn of Africa, South-East Asia, criminal justice/rule of law and countering violent extremism. In addition, the Executive Directorate continues to engage with a number of non-governmental actors in promoting effective implementation of resolutions 1373 (2001), 1624 (2005) and 2178 (2014), including through the development of strategic partnerships.

208. Within the United Nations system, the Executive Directorate continues to act in partnership with the Department of Political Affairs, the Department of

Peacekeeping Operations and the Department of Public Information within the framework of country visits; with Resident Coordinators of UNDP; with other Security Council sanctions regimes, in particular the expert groups of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1989 (2011) and the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004) on issues of relevance; with the Special Envoys of the Secretary-General in Africa and for the Sahel and the Special Adviser on the Prevention of Genocide on issues of common concern; and with other partners on thematic issues considered by the Committee. The Executive Directorate also continues to work closely with the Terrorism Prevention Branch of UNODC, United Nations specialized agencies, INTERPOL, the World Customs Organization, OSCE and other international and subregional organizations within the framework of the Committee's assessment visits, and also with various Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force entities and the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Centre on the facilitation of technical assistance aimed at strengthening Member States' counter-terrorism capacities.

Performance information

209. In 2015, the Executive Directorate, acting on the Committee's behalf, conducted country assessment missions to 10 States (bringing the total number of States visited since 2005 to 102), with a view to discussing progress, shortfalls and technical assistance needs or strengths relating to the effective implementation of the relevant Security Council resolutions. A new area of focus in this regard was the promotion of the introduction by States of comprehensive and integrated counter-terrorism strategies that address conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism. The Executive Directorate discussed with the States visited the potential benefits of putting in place comprehensive and integrated national counter-terrorism strategies that employ a multidisciplinary approach. The majority of the recommendations made concerned strengthening Member States' criminal-justice capacities, including with respect to the threat of foreign terrorist fighters; harmonizing terrorism offences with the international counter-terrorism instruments; strengthening international cooperation; countering terrorist financing; strengthening border controls by introducing, among other things, identity-management systems and travel-document issuance procedures; and creating national strategies to counter violent extremism.

210. Pursuant to resolution 2178 (2014), the Executive Directorate provided assistance to the Committee in organizing a number of special events, including an open briefing and a special meeting on measures to stem the flow of foreign terrorist fighters. These activities helped raise international awareness of counter-terrorism issues and provided a useful forum for Member States and organizations to discuss new threats and capacity-building initiatives to address terrorism-related challenges.

211. The Committee, with the support of the Executive Directorate, also held a special meeting on kidnapping for ransom and hostage-taking committed by terrorist groups, pursuant to resolution 2133 (2014).

212. The Committee, with the support of the Executive Directorate, produced a number of analytical documents (see S/2014/807, S/2015/123, S/2015/338, and S/2015/377) on the phenomenon of foreign terrorist fighters, pursuant to resolution 2178 (2014) and the Security Council's presidential statement of 19 November 2014 (S/PRST/2014/23), which analysed the shortfalls to be addressed by Member States.

The Executive Directorate will also submit to the Committee its third global survey of the implementation of resolution 1373 (2001) by Member States by the end of 2015.

213. The Executive Directorate continued to provide assistance to the Committee and its subcommittees in conducting the "stocktaking" of the implementation efforts of Member States, including through the overview of implementation assessment and the detailed implementation survey.

214. The Executive Directorate continued to facilitate the delivery of technical assistance to enhance States' capacity to implement resolutions 1373 (2001), 1624 (2005) and 2178 (2014). On behalf of the Committee, the Executive Directorate made some 50 technical assistance recommendations.

215. The Executive Directorate continued to participate actively in the activities of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force, in particular through its eight working groups. The Executive Directorate also worked with the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Centre to design and facilitate technical assistance projects that would meet the needs of recipient States at the regional or thematic level.

216. In accordance with resolution 2129 (2013) and with the support of the Executive Directorate, the Committee launched a global research network aimed at strengthening its capacity to identify new trends and developments related to terrorism and to monitor States' counter-terrorism efforts.

217. The Executive Directorate continued to participate in the activities of the Global Counterterrorism Forum and its various regional and thematic groups in identifying and promoting good practices when combating terrorism and countering violent extremism.

218. Within the framework of the Committee's country visits, the Executive Directorate also continued to engage with States on their efforts to implement the provisions of resolutions 1624 (2005) and 2178 (2014) on the prohibition of incitement to terrorism and the promotion of dialogue among civilizations, as well as on countering violent extremism.

219. The Executive Directorate continued its engagement with a number of non-governmental actors in promoting effective implementation of resolutions 1373 (2001), 1624 (2005) and 2178 (2014), including through the development of strategic partnerships. It also interacted with non-governmental actors within the framework of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force, notably within the framework of the activities of its working groups.

220. As part of the interaction between the Committee and the wider membership of the United Nations, the Executive Directorate continued to arrange briefings for Member States on key thematic and regional counter-terrorism issues.

Table 53
Performance for the period from 1 January to 31 December 2015

Expected accomplishments	Actual results, with a focus on major indicators of achievement for 2015
(a) Improved capacity of Member States to implement Security Council resolutions 1373 (2001) and 1624 (2005)	• The Executive Directorate continued to focus on monitoring the implementation of resolution 1373 (2001) and engaging with Member States on the implementation of resolution 1624 (2005), as well as on ensuring that Member States are provided with timely and appropriate capacity-building assistance
	• The country assessment visits (12) conducted by the Executive Directorate on the Committee's behalf continued to serve as a platform for direct interaction with Member States to discuss their counter-terrorism policies and approaches and the challenges they face, and as a foundation for facilitating the delivery of related capacity-building assistance. In this regard, the Executive Directorate, on behalf of the Committee, made more than 120 recommendations to ensure compliance with relevant Security Council resolutions, and some 50 technical assistance recommendations. The Committee also identified a number of good practices in the implementation of resolutions 1373 (2001) and 1624 (2005). Measures taken by Member States to counter incitement and violent extremism were increasingly discussed during the country visits and in other settings. The Executive Directorate also continued to gather examples of good practices relating both to legislation and other aspects of counter-incitement measures, such as educational programmes promoting peace, dialogue and understanding among civilizations
	• The Executive Directorate continued to work with Member States and regional organizations on the development of comprehensive and integrated counter-terrorism regional and national strategies, in accordance with resolutions 1963 (2010) and 2129 (2014). During 2015, three regional workshops for States in Central Africa were held. The workshops focused on the counter-financing of terrorism, and the legal, human rights and countering violent extremism elements of a counter-terrorism strategy and culminated in the drafting of the strategy and its approval by the Ministers of States in Central Africa
	• The Executive Directorate organized a series of meetings with the Tunisian authorities on the methodology for drafting a national counter-terrorism strategy, and assisted the authorities in reviewing the draft strategy to ensure that it was comprehensive
(b) More comprehensive guidance to Member States on the implementation of relevant Security Council and General Assembly counter-terrorism resolutions	• The Executive Directorate continued to facilitate the delivery of technical assistance to Member States wherever gaps or vulnerabilities in counter-terrorism capacities were identified
	• The Executive Directorate facilitated the organization of a national workshop on the effective implementation of resolution 1624 (2005) in Kenya

Expected accomplishments	Actual results, with a focus on major indicators of achievement for 2015
	• In the area of law enforcement, the Executive Directorate, in collaboration with UNODC, facilitated a regional workshop for the States of the Maghreb on parliamentary oversight of law enforcement and intelligence agencies in the fight against terrorism
	• The Executive Directorate organized its tenth workshop for judges, prosecutors and police officers of South Asia. It also launched a similar dialogue for the States of North-East Asia
	• The Executive Directorate provided substantive support for regional initiatives launched by its partners in order to assist Member States in the implementation of the requirements of resolution 2178 (2014) and stem the flow of foreign terrorist fighters. Those initiatives included, for example, the regional counter-terrorism expert workshop for Central Asia on regional cooperation and effective responses to the phenomenon of foreign terrorist fighters. Participation in the OSCE-wide counter-terrorism conference on countering the incitement and recruitment of foreign terrorist fighters enabled the Executive Directorate to share its analysis of foreign terrorist fighters' trends and gather information on good practices in relation to foreign terrorist fighters and countering violent extremism
	• The Executive Directorate provided assistance to the Committee in holding an open briefing on the use of advance passenger information to stem the flow of foreign terrorist fighters, with the participation of ICAO and the International Air Transport Association
	• In 2015, the Executive Directorate expanded the scope of its activities relating to the use of information and communications technology by terrorists. The key objectives of these activities were to enhance the capacity of law enforcement officials to counter terrorists' use of information and communications technology and develop a dialogue between Member States and the private sector to ensure that terrorists do not use information and communications technology resources to publicize or carry out their activities
	• With a view to enhancing Member States' capacities to put in place criminal justice institutions that can effectively prevent and combat terrorism within a rule-of-law framework, as required by resolution 2129 (2013), the Executive Directorate provided extensive substantive support to several initiatives aimed at supporting the criminal justice response to terrorism in countries of the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership and the Middle East and North Africa regions. The Executive Directorate will also promote the development of an informal network of Supreme Court judges to share (internally and with the Committee and the Executive Directorate) suggestions, examples of good practices and feedback concerning their efforts to ensure the effective adjudication of counter-terrorism cases in full compliance with the rule of law and international human rights law

Expected accomplishments	Actual results, with a focus on major indicators of achievement for 2015
(c) Better engagement by Member States and civil society in the work of the Counter-Terrorism Committee and the Executive Directorate to implement resolutions 1373 (2001) and 1624 (2005)	• The Executive Directorate continued to promote the work of the Committee through various means, including traditional and new media and strategic engagement with key stakeholders. During 2015, there was a significant increase in the number of open and special briefings held, as well as in outreach activities aimed at increasing the visibility of the Committee and the Executive Directorate. The Committee invited more than 90 civil society representatives to participate in its special meeting on stemming the flow of foreign terrorist fighters, held in Madrid in July 2015

Planning assumptions for 2016

221. The mandate of the Executive Directorate is subject to an interim review by the Security Council, to be conducted by 31 December 2015. Pursuant to the mandates conferred by the Council, the Executive Directorate will undertake a number of activities and initiatives, including: (a) taking stock of the implementation of resolutions 1373 (2001) and 1624 (2005) by Member States using the Overview of Implementation Assessment and the Detailed Implementation Survey; (b) conducting country assessment visits to identify progress, gaps, technical assistance needs and good practices in the implementation of resolutions 1373 (2001), 1624 (2005) and 2178 (2014); (c) updating the global implementation survey on the implementation of resolution 1624 (2005) by Member States; (d) revising the Committee's technical guide to the implementation of resolution 1373 (2001); (e) engaging with donor States and organizations on the facilitation of technical assistance delivery to States in need and taking measures to assess the impact of donor-supported project activity linked to building capacity and cooperation; (f) updating the Committee's directories of good practices for the implementation of resolutions 1373 (2001) and 1624 (2005); (g) strengthening the role of the Executive Directorate in providing assistance to Member States for the development of comprehensive and integrated counter-terrorism strategies and their implementing mechanisms within the framework of the work of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force; (h) organizing special meetings and events of the Committee with international, regional and subregional organizations on counter-terrorism-related issues; (i) strengthening the work of the Executive Directorate to promote respect for human rights and the rule of law in countering terrorism; (j) promoting enhanced awareness of effective approaches to countering violent extremism and gathering good practices, in accordance with resolutions 1624 (2005), 2129 (2013) and 2178 (2014); (k) undertaking an analysis to identify emerging issues, trends and developments related to resolutions 1373 (2001) and 1624 (2005); (l) engaging with development entities and special envoys, the Department of Political Affairs and the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, as well as with civil society, in relation to the implementation of resolutions 1373 (2001) and 1624 (2005); and (m) other additional areas.

222. The objective, expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and performance measures of the Counter-Terrorism Executive Directorate are set out in table 54 below.

Table 54
Objectives, expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and performance measures

Objective: To ensure the comprehensive implementation of Security Council resolutions 1373 (2001) and 1624 (2005), mandated parts of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy and other relevant counter-terrorism resolutions

Expected accomplishments	Indicators of achievement
(a) Improved capacity of Member States to implement Security Council resolutions 1373 (2001), 1624 (2005) and 2178 (2014)	(a) (i) Number of recommendations by the Counter-Terrorism Committee and its Executive Directorate agreed upon by Member States to ensure compliance with resolutions 1373 (2001), 1624 (2005) and 2178 (2014) *Performance measures* 2014: 167 Estimate 2015: 120 Target 2016: 140 (ii) Number of recommendations for technical assistance made by the Executive Directorate agreed upon by Member States *Performance measures* 2014: 43 Estimate 2015: 45 Target 2016: 60

Outputs

- Country assessment missions (15)
- Detailed implementation surveys completed for review and approval by the Counter-Terrorism Committee (80)
- Updated technical guide to the implementation of resolution 1373 (2001) for Member States (1)
- Technical guide to the implementation of resolution 1624 (2005) for Member States (1)
- Report on gaps in Member States' capacities and needs to address the threats posed by accessibility of weapons used by terrorists as well as to counter the supply and trafficking of weapons to terrorists (1)

Expected accomplishments	Indicators of achievement
(b) More comprehensive guidance to Member States on the implementation of relevant Security Council and General Assembly counter-terrorism resolutions	(b) Number of Member States participating in workshops/seminars hosted by the Executive Directorate with United Nations entities and international, regional or subregional organizations to develop national or regional counter-terrorism capacities *Performance measures* 2014: 87 Estimate 2015: 50 Target 2016: 65

Outputs

- Briefings to the Committee, the Security Council and the Member States on overall findings with respect to the implementation of resolutions 1373 (2001) and 1624 (2005) and other relevant resolutions (15)
- Outcome document from the special meeting of the Counter-Terrorism Committee (1)
- Regional and national workshops facilitated or co-facilitated by the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate with other entities and donors that promote integrated approaches to the implementation of all relevant United Nations counter-terrorism resolutions (10)

Expected accomplishments	Indicators of achievement
(c) Better engagement by Member States and civil society in the work of the Counter-Terrorism Committee and the Executive Directorate to implement resolutions 1373 (2001), 1624 (2005) and 2178 (2014)	(c) (i) Number of visits to the Committee's website *Performance measures* 2014: 76,603 Estimate 2015: 98,000 Target 2016: 108,000 (ii) Number of civil society entities, including multinational corporations, private donor organizations, non-governmental organizations, academic groups and other entities working with the Executive Directorate *Performance measures* 2014: 40 Estimate 2015: 70 Target 2016: 80

Outputs

- Regular updates and feature enhancements of the Committee's website in the six official languages of the United Nations (60)

- Briefings to regional organizations, non-governmental organizations, academic groups and other entities to explain the counter-terrorism activities of the Committee and the Executive Directorate (40)
- Counter-Terrorism Committee and Executive Directorate media conferences, press statements and press releases (40)
- Press kits distributed to Member States, the media, civil society and non-governmental organizations promoting the work of the Committee and the Executive Directorate (500)

External factors

223. The objective would be achieved on the assumption that Member States implement the relevant resolutions of the Security Council, and provided that the collection and analysis of information for the Counter-Terrorism Committee are not hindered.

Resource requirements (regular budget)

Table 55
Financial resources
(Thousands of United States dollars)

	2014-2015			*Requirements for 2016*			
Category	*Appropriation* (1)	*Estimated expenditure* (2)	*Variance* (3)=(1)-(2)	*Total* (4)	*Non-recurrent* (5)	*Total requirements for 2015* (6)	*Variance, 2015-2016* (7)=(4)-(6)
Civilian personnel costs	14 426.2	13 853.2	573.0	6 932.7	–	7 483.2	(550.5)
Operational costs	5 828.1	5 474.6	353.5	1 791.0	–	1 838.8	(47.8)
Total	**20 254.3**	**19 327.8**	**926.5**	**8 723.7**	**–**	**9 322.0**	**(598.3)**

Table 56
Positions

	Professional and higher categories									*General Service and related categories*			*National staff*			
	USG	*ASG*	*D-2*	*D-1*	*P-5*	*P-4*	*P-3*	*P-2*	***Subtotal***	*Field Security Service*	*General Service*	***Total international***	*National Professional Officer*	*Local level*	*United Nations Volunteers*	***Total***
Approved 2015	–	1	1	2	9	13	6	3	**35**	–	8	**43**	–	–	–	**43**
Proposed 2016	–	1	1	2	9	13	6	3	**35**	–	8	**43**	–	–	–	**43**
Change	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

224. The anticipated unencumbered balance for 2014-2015 is attributable to a higher vacancy rate than budgeted in 2015 and to the lower cost of acquisition of office furniture when the Executive Directorate moved into the new office space in the Daily News Building.

225. The estimated requirements for 2016 amount to $8,723,700 (net of staff assessment). That amount would provide for salaries and common staff costs for the

continuation of 43 positions (1 Assistant Secretary-General, 1 D-2, 2 D-1, 9 P-5, 13 P-4, 6 P-3, 3 P-2, 1 General Service (Principal level) and 7 General Service (Other level)) ($6,932,700); official travel of staff of the Executive Directorate ($873,000); the rental of office space and the purchase of office supplies ($704,900); communications, including public information services ($91,900); information technology services ($109,200); and other supplies and services ($12,000).

226. In 2016, there will be no change to the approved staffing structure of the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate.

227. The variance (decrease) between the 2016 requirements and the 2015 approved budget is mainly attributable to a decrease in staffing costs which reflect the provision at the actual average step in grade and dependency status of current incumbents, and the ratio of actual common staff costs expenditures to actual salaries, based on expenditure trends.

Extrabudgetary resources

228. In 2015, extrabudgetary funds in the amount of $550,000 have been used to organize capacity-building workshops and other events with a view to enhancing the capacity of Member States to implement Security Council resolutions 1373 (2001) and 1624 (2005). Under the guidance of the Counter-Terrorism Committee, the Executive Directorate is organizing five such workshops, focusing on the following areas: ways for police, prosecutors and judges in South Asia to effectively counter terrorism; the implementation of the freezing mechanism required by resolution 1373 (2001); the implementation of resolution 1624 (2005) for States of the Maghreb and North Africa; and border-control cooperation for States of the Sahel and the Maghreb.

229. In 2016, the Executive Directorate will continue to use extrabudgetary funds in an estimated amount of $800,000 to organize several new and follow-up workshops in various regions of the world in accordance with the work programme as approved by the Counter-Terrorism Committee. The Executive Directorate will also organize follow-up workshops and relevant initiatives aimed at promoting the implementation of resolutions 1373 (2001), 1624 (2005) and 2178 (2014) for national law enforcement officers, prosecutors and judges on bringing terrorists to justice, on asset-freezing and on addressing the illicit movement of cash and bearer negotiable instruments across borders.